

FOR NAT BR.
1942

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October 15, 1942

MEMORANDUM

✓
FROM: William J. Donovan
TO: Major Bruce

It seems to me that on the present showing there is no justification for unvouchered funds. Why could not the S.I. and the S.O. in the various items set forth by Foreign Nationalities make direct payment out of vouchered funds to Foreign Nationalities for that service.

F.N.B. 8, 1942
OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTEROFFICE MEMO

TO: Colonel Donovan
FROM: Lieutenant Colonel E. C. Huntington, Jr.
Major David Bruce
SUBJECT:

DATE: October 10, 1942

In view of the fact that SI and SO do not operate in the Western Hemisphere, the assistance that can be rendered those two branches by a close cooperation with the Foreign Nationalities Branch is considerable. In the case of SI, it is important to keep in touch with the activities of foreign nationals who reside in the United States, either temporarily or permanently, because of the close connection that many of them have with relatives and correspondents abroad, as well as for other purposes. In the case of SO, it is felt that the Foreign Nationalities Branch can be of very great assistance to its recruiting program.

Since the Foreign Nationalities Branch cannot, under its appropriation of vouchered funds, perform the services which are above envisaged, it is recommended that SI and SO each contribute to the Foreign Nationalities Branch, beginning as of October 1, 1942, the sum of \$2,000 monthly out of unvouchered funds for a period

CONFIDENTIAL

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

- 2 -

of six months, at the end of which time the question of further contributions will be re-examined in the light of results achieved.

It is further understood that, at the end of each three months, the Foreign Nationalities Branch will submit to the Directors of SI and SO a report in the usual manner followed for Unvouchered Funds accounting, setting forth the manner of the expenditure of the funds so contributed, as well as a report indicating briefly the services performed by it during this period on behalf of SI and SO.

E. C. H.
E. C. H.

David H. E. Bruce
D. E.

CONFIDENTIAL
OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

MOST URGENT

SECRET

December 9, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR COLONEL DONOVAN

In the paper you showed me this morning the function of the FNB appears as one of a six-item list of "special operations." As I read it, the Branch is to be in contact with foreign nationality groups in the United States to aid in the collection of information needed (essential) for the execution of psychological warfare operations.

This phraseology by itself might, I should say, be construed as broadly as the heavens. Yet taken in its context and with reference to certain preceding specifications, it raises in my mind two questions which I feel I ought to submit to you at once.

(1) If you have not already had occasion to do so, might you feel obligated to outline to the Joint Chiefs of Staff, or the appropriate authority thereunder, the extent and character of the work which the FNB is at present actually doing for the State Department, and which (I know you agree) it ought to continue to do?

(2) How is the FNB going to make out with the Budget Bureau under the proposed directive?

In the future justification of our budget recommendations we shall have to refer, of course, to the important contribution which the Branch makes to the work of the State Department, implying at least that if this work were not

- 2 -

contributed State might well need to set up its own machinery. If the Budget Bureau then turns back to the directive in a narrowly legalistic spirit, questions may arise.

Jim Rogers and I talked this over before I had read the paper I saw this morning. We then agreed that the position and functioning of the FNB need not be reduced under the new set-up. I still incline to the same view but enough doubt has come into my mind to impel me to submit to you this query:

Is it necessary to obtain from the Joint Chiefs of Staff at the appropriate moment, and can one do so, some sort of acknowledgment that, in order to collect information for the execution of psychological warfare operations, the OSS must in practice have its Foreign Nationalities Branch operate in about its present scope -- that is (one might say) in the ways and to the extent which the practical experience of the past year has demonstrated to be appropriate and necessary?

hcf

DeWitt C. Poole

for Mr. [illegible] [illegible]
Office
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

WASHINGTON, D.C.

February 6, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. C. W. BARNES
Chief, Budget and Finance
Office of Strategic Services

Subject: Establishment of a Foreign Nationalities
Branch Office in Princeton, New Jersey.

The Foreign Nationalities Branch requested authority to establish an office in Princeton, New Jersey from which to direct the volunteer workers of the Branch. Conferences with Mr. Poole and Professor Meritt provided sufficient justification for the Bureau of the Budget in regard to the requested program.

You are hereby authorized to establish an office for the Foreign Nationalities Branch in Princeton and to employ a fulltime secretary there, within the funds and total number of positions authorized by the last allocation to the OSS.

/s/ J. Clayton Miller
J. Clayton Miller

MEMORANDUM

FROM: G. W. Barnes

January 8, 1948

TO: Mr. J. Clayton Miller
Director of the Budget✓ RE: Establishment of a Foreign Nationalities Branch
Office in Princeton, New Jersey

The Director of the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton has agreed to provide, free of charge, office space in the Institute Building and other facilities so that the Foreign Nationalities Branch might have better opportunity to contact various volunteer helpers who are, for the most part, people of recognized academic positions and who furnish expert reports on the development of foreign politics as revealed in the foreign language press in all parts of the United States. The number of such volunteer helpers is now approximately one hundred.

Professor B. D. Meritt is being placed on a W.A.R. basis for part-time work at the Institute for Advanced Study and will be responsible for keeping in constant communication with the widespread organization of volunteer workers and of maintaining and improving the character of the political coverage obtained by the Foreign Nationalities Branch.

The establishment of the office at Princeton would involve minor office expenses and the expense of one secretary of approximately GAF-5 Senior Clerk- stenographer rating. While on duty in Washington, Professor Meritt has used regularly the continuous service of one GAF-5 secretary and at times has had additional help from other members of the secretarial staff. The nature of his work is such that there is a voluminous correspondence, which must be handled promptly and expeditiously, and it is so extensive that careful files and records must be kept for the constantly developing study of some thirty-five Foreign Nationalities Groups as reported by the volunteers.

Mr. J. Clayton Miller - 2 -

January 8, 1940

Professor Moritt will continue, himself, to supply the Foreign Nationalities Branch with reports on political developments among the Greek, Albanian, and other elements in the United States with which he is especially familiar.

Authority is, therefore, requested to establish the branch office at Princeton and to employ a full-time secretary in addition to the other personal services allowances for the Foreign Nationalities Branch. If additional information is desired regarding the establishment of this office, I will appreciate your getting in touch with Dewitt C. Poole, Foreign Nationalities Branch Director, who has secured the approval of Colonel Donovan to the establishment of the office and is in a position to give you more detailed information if desired.

CWBarnes:kmd

cc: Col. Donovan ✓
Mr. Poole
Mr. Balter

MEMORANDUM

FROM: G. W. Barnes

February 12, 1943

TO: Mr. Hewitt G. Peole
Director, Foreign Nationalities

RE: Request for Additional Personnel During 1943 Fiscal Year

There is attached for your information a copy of a letter dated February 10, 1943, from the Bureau of the Budget wherein they have disapproved the request made by ONS for ten additional positions for the Foreign Nationalities Branch. If there is further information we can secure for you we shall be glad to attempt it upon request.

Attachment

OWB:vap

cc: Colonel Donovan ✓
General Magruder
Commander Vanderbilt
Budget Office
Mr. Barnes

February 18, 1948

Mr. Cecil W. Barnes,
Chief, Budget and Finance,
Office of Strategic Services,
3200 and Constitution Avenue,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Barnes:

The Bureau of the Budget has carefully reviewed the Office of Strategic Services' request to increase the staff of the Foreign Nationalities Branch from forty to fifty, and has discussed this ONS service with the State Department, Office of War Information, Department of Justice, Military Intelligence Service, and the Office of Naval Intelligence.

It is the Bureau's opinion that the proposed increase in this staff is not justified at the present time. In view of the desire of the branch to reduce the workload of the individual members of its staff, we should like to suggest that the branch might eliminate some of its work for other agencies by preparing such reports only when they are specifically requested. Better utilization of the foreign language staff in the Department of Justice might also serve to reduce the individual workloads of the staff.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Wayne Coy

Assistant Director

Certified true and correct copy:

[Signature]

OSS SECRETARIAT - ROUTE SLIP

NAME	
O.C. Downing, Jr.	
D.C. Lee	J.C.
W.R. Mansfield	
E.J. Putzell, Jr.	
A.W. Sulloway	
<i>Mc Murphy</i>	

Capt Downing said
he thought this
could now be re-
turned to Col. Downing
and asked me
to send it to you

163541

Page 2

I believe furthermore that there will be a change in the editorial policy of his bulletins and that as a result they will avoid unnecessary partisanship so far as the printed bulletin is concerned.

GEB FS

SECRET

For. Nat. Div.
Budget
7463
December 2, 1942

Memorandum for Colonel Bennett

Talking yesterday with L. M. G. Smith, Chief of the Special War Policies Unit of the War Division, Department of Justice, I said that I had recently had occasion to review with you the working relationship which had grown up in the past year between Mr. Smith's office and the FNB; that you approved; and that FNB was ready to carry on the cooperation to the extent and in the ways that might prove to be mutually helpful and feasible. Mr. Smith responded cordially.

He intimated that he had not yet made any real progress toward finding the "political adviser" whom he desired to add to his staff. He and his Assistant Director, James H. Sharp, would like in the meanwhile to feel free to seek our informal advice in particular cases. I said we should always be glad to talk with them; naturally they would reserve to themselves their appropriate authority and be solely responsible for decisions taken in their appropriate field. If they acquired a "political adviser" later on, we should be glad to cooperate informally with him.

I said that their recent action in clearing with us before proceeding with the case of Kilsnoo Nam, Korean nationalist, was much appreciated. In this case it turned out that OSS had no interest. It was possible, however, that other individuals or organizations respecting which the Attorney General's Office might in the future be contemplating

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action would for one reason or another be of interest to some branch of OSS. I ventured to suggest, therefore -- without in any way asking for a commitment -- that Mr. Smith might care to make it a general rule for his staff to inquire informally of us at an early stage of cases of that kind. Mr. Smith indicated that this general practice would be adopted. If and when it might turn out that the Attorney General's Office and OSS were, from their respective viewpoints, concerned with the same individual, the case could then be talked over and some practical solution come to.

(You will remember that sometime ago in talks with David Bruce, Allen Dulles and me, Mr. Smith promised that in any control by Justice of the foreign "information centers" in New York City, account would be taken of AI requirements. At that time Justice was looking into the Czechoslovak Information Center, which seemed to be overstaffed.)

On various occasions in the past, Smith has requested FMB to obtain reports for him of public meetings involving foreign nationality groups. He now asked me again if he could look to us for help of this kind.

I said that I had first of all to qualify my answer by the following observation: FBI would certainly object if FMB appeared to invade its field in any way. I was determined never to give FBI just cause for complaint. It would seem that there could be no objection to FMB covering public meetings

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which fell in its field of study. If, however, it should ever come to Mr. Smith's knowledge that FBI was in any degree apprehensive by reason of such activity, or indeed by reason of any activity of any kind on the part of FMS, Mr. Smith should at once advise us. Mr. Smith said definitely that he would do so.

I answered that upon that understanding then, and in the knowledge that we could count upon the friendly intervention of Mr. Smith's office in case any difficulty did arise with FBI, we should be glad to continue to cover public meetings of the kind in question so far as our resources of personnel permitted.

If Mr. Smith requested us from time to time to cover specified public meetings, we should certainly have to answer on occasion that we were unable to do so. In a good number of cases, however, I anticipated that we should be able to give his office this service.

(In this connection permit me to recall the recent letter of David Karr of OWI -- copy sent to you November 27 -- in which he asserted that without the help of FMS in field coverage his Division simply could not get its work done. Our latest budget allows a total of eight persons for our Field Study Division! As this includes the Chief of the Division and two stenographers, you can see how many we have for actual work in the field. It is possible that in view of Smith's request and Karr's statement we could make a case to the Budget

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Bureau -- we asked for 15 in the Field Study Division; but, since the locus of our operations is domestic, though our political interest foreign, the matter is plainly delicate, having regard to FBI; you will agree, I am sure, that we must be very careful. The fact is that we are not doing too badly at present with a certain amount of volunteer help, but just a little more latitude in the matter of paid personnel would improve our performance very noticeably.)

Dewitt C. Peale

Copy to SAC, Burton

BGP/ec

Foreign Nationalities Branch 7463
Budget
Personnel

November 25, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR COLONEL NIXON:

The personnel allowed to the Foreign Nationalities Branch compares as follows with estimates submitted and understood to have been approved by the working officials of the Budget Bureau --

	Estimates submitted	Allowed
Office of the Director	12	10
Chancery Division	44	22
Field Study Division	15 71	8 40

This freezes personnel practically at present figures. Additional appointments are precluded. Yet it has been understood since the Branch's first provisional budget was granted last spring that the Branch was staffed only on a provisional basis; that if the continuance of the Branch were approved at all, then the staff would be substantially increased.

The figures shown above indicate that such an attitude has not been maintained. Apparently reductions of the estimates by about one half have been arbitrarily ordered.

The need for a considerable staff in the Foreign Nationalities Branch is imposed inescapably by the character of the work to be done. The Branch is responsible for reporting

- 2 -

upon some 35 foreign-political situations in the United States. Of these at least 20 are of such importance that they cannot be dealt with other than by sustained close attention on the part of an expert.

Each situation involves at least one foreign language, one distinctive culture, and one distinctive situation in the United States. It is true that one expert can cover more than one situation but certainly not more than two important situations plus a share of the less important. Ten experts plainly becomes therefore an absolute working minimum. Add to these higher positions not less than five assistants and five secretaries -- certainly a modest allowance.

From the 22 assigned by the Budget for the Chancery Division (as shown above) it is necessary to subtract seven who do indexing and filing. The Branch has the best indexed records in Washington on foreign-political personalities, organizations and publications in the United States. That takes personnel.

After this subtraction only 15 are left over against a demonstrated working minimum of 20. These figures are all down-to-the-bone figures. They fix a level below which fulfillment of assigned responsibilities becomes simply impracticable.

The personnel which the Budget Bureau has allowed for the Field Study Division is obviously inadequate, since

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the figure of eight includes the Chief of the Division and all secretarial help as well as actual field workers. Also the allowance for travel is inadequate by at least \$3,000. However, in these cases it is still possible to "get along as best one can."

In the case of the Chancery Division, however, the work simply cannot be done without an increment beyond the present budget allowance of not less than --

five additional employees with salaries approximately,
say, \$18,000.

Your consideration of this situation -- one might almost say impasse -- is earnestly requested.


Dewitt C. Poole



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

April 9, 1942

My dear Mr. Donovan:

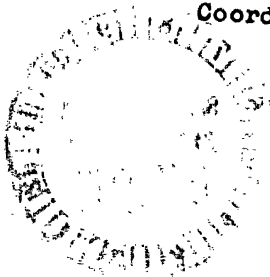
In the absence of Secretary Hull, I wish to
acknowledged the receipt of your letter of April
sixth, which I shall bring to the attention of
the Secretary at the first opportunity after his
return.

Sincerely yours,

George W. Renchard

George W. Renchard,
Office of the Secretary

Mr. William J. Donovan,
Coordinator of Information,
Washington, D. C.



COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

INTEROFFICE MEMO

FROM: D. C. Poole
TO: Mr. James R. Murphy
SUBJECT:

DATE April 7, 1942

The blue copy of the Colonel's letter to Secretary Hull is returned herewith since you made some small corrections in the letter as actually sent out. Please let me have a copy of the final version because (understanding that the Colonel approves) I should like to hand a copy to Jimmy Dunn, and also ask E. Bright Wilson to put a copy directly into the hands of Mr. Hull and thus avoid any possibility of its slipping by him in the distribution of material at the State Department.

ACP

April 6, 1942

The Honorable
The Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

With reference to a recent conversation between Mr. Berlin and Mr. Poole, it gives me pleasure to inform you of the progress which has been made in the organization of the Foreign Nationalities Branch and the development of its work to date.

The purpose, you will recall, is to study the unfolding of foreign politics within the United States. More specifically, this involves the scrutiny of political activities among refugee political personalities now in this country and the support, or non-support which these activities find among our alien and first and second-generation groups; 4.000, the repercussions within our highly varied population of foreign political situations such, for example, the dilemma of Finland, the starvation of Greece, the cross-workings of Central European politics, and the Zionist enigma. Here, clearly, as has been understood from the outset, is a sub-area within the general province of the Department of State. The

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work is, therefore, being developed with primary regard for the needs and desires of the Department of State and within the frame of the directives which you and your assistants may from time to time impart.

The work is intimately correlated also with that the Office of Facts and Figures has recently embarked upon, and a close liaison and cooperation have been established here as well. A similar relationship exists with the Department of Justice, more particularly with the Special Defense Unit in the Office of the Attorney General, and here again I am pleased to say that an excellent coordination has been achieved.

One important concrete task in political study of this kind is, of course, the continuing survey and interpretation of the foreign language press published in the United States, just as an American diplomatic mission abroad scans the newspapers of all kinds and colors published in the country of its residence. As you are aware, the Department of Justice some time ago organized a press-scanning service, and the results are very useful. However, this service needs to be supplemented. At the particular request of the Department of Justice, the Foreign Nationalities Branch is now covering the Greek language press of North America, the Arabic language press of North and South America, and the Jewish-American press of the United States. In addition, the Branch supplies sup-

elementary reports on newspapers in other languages.

You will be interested to learn that the press-reviewing work of the Foreign Nationalities Branch has been organized on a volunteer basis. The newspapers are read and reported on at several centers outside of Washington, principally university centers, without charge on the budget, and with the further highly desirable result that the political interpretations obtained are not those simply of translators, but of first-rate scholars deeply versed in history and politics.

The output of the Foreign Nationalities Branch takes concrete form in memoranda and reports which are transmitted to the Department of State; many of them are sent as well to the Office of Facts and Figures, the Department of Justice, N.I.D., G.S.I., and other agencies. In addition, there exists, as you know, informal contact between the staff of the Foreign Nationalities Branch and the staff of the State Department, and I trust that the latter find this to be of considerable assistance.

I should not fail to point out also that the activities of the Foreign Nationalities Branch have a very close integration, indeed an indispensable one, with other activities in the Office of the Coordinator of Information. Interchange of material and information is constant between the Foreign Nationalities Branch and the Research and Analysis Branch;

very important too is the assistance which the Foreign Nationalities Branch, as a result of its contacts among the foreign nationalities groups in this country, is in a position to give to the short-wave broadcasting activities of the Foreign Information Service.

It is necessary to recall that the Foreign Nationalities Branch has been in active operation for a short time only. Its budget was given final approval a little over a month ago. Recruitment of its small staff is being carried on slowly and with great care. The general supervision is under John C. Wiley, one of your own officers who has been loaned to me for the time being. The more immediate direction has been entrusted to Mr. Dewitt C. Poole, a former officer of the Department of State, who is I believe known to you personally.

The other members of the staff so far recruited include Mr. E. Bright Wilson, Contact Officer, Mr. F. F. Bowman, Jr., Assistant to the Director; Mr. Weston MacLennan, a well known textile manufacturer of Boston, who has long interested himself in social and political problems; Professor Robert Reynolds of the University of Wisconsin, who is equipped to deal with the Latin groups and has for some years past concerned himself with minority problems in this country; Mr. Richard Mahan, recently of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers,

concurrent on labor aspects; Mr. August Mackintosh, who is at present working in the field of the Central European nationalities; and Mr. William Jay Gold, until recently Managing Editor of the Virginia Quarterly Review.

The broad, active, and always substantial task of keeping currently advised on foreign political activities in the United States is fulfilled not alone by the study of the foreign language press, referred to above, but also by means of innumerable personal contacts, which, in the Foreign Nationalities Branch, begin with those of Mr. Wiley and Mr. Poole and continue on down through a very small group of field workers and finally to some intermittent contractual relationships with persons, sometimes American citizens and sometimes not, who can supply information on particular points from time to time.

It is a pleasure to make this informal report to you respecting the progress of an aspect of my general activity which is obviously of special concern to you and with respect to which you have been good enough to express from time to time a friendly interest.

I hope your trip has been of real benefit to you and that you have fully recovered.

With warm personal regards,

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan

JW/LH

COPY

*For Nat. Bd.
* State Dept
* Proposa Q
* Authorization*

6226

THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

January 12, 1942.

Dear Colonel Donovan:

I have your letter of January 12 and also photostatic copy of your memorandum to the President, relating to proposed set-up of a branch in your office which would study and report upon foreign politics as it unfolds in the United States in connection with our foreign nationality groups. I observe from your copy that Mr. Welles on behalf of the State Department requested such action by you, and that the President has given his OK to this proposal.

I am satisfied, of course, that the merits of the proposal are all that is indicated, and I cheerfully concur in the action of the President and Mr. Welles.

Sincerely yours,

(signed) Cordell Hull

Honorable William J. Donovan,
Coordinator of Information,
Washington, D. C.

COPY

For Mr. Berle. 6/1/41
x State Dept
x Prop. Div.
x Antisubversive

January 12, 1942

The Honorable

The Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

Conversations took place some time ago between Mr. Welles, Mr. Berle and others at the State Department and myself in the course of which I was asked to undertake for the State Department the study of foreign political activities and trends in the United States. The project was submitted to the President and received his written approval. I proceeded with the necessary organization, and results of some importance have already begun to appear.

Last week estimates to provide for the new Branch were presented to the Bureau of the Budget. It then transpired that, according to the understanding of the Budget, the Department of State felt that the situation had changed. Similarly it was indicated during a conversation on Saturday between Mr. Berle and Mr. Peole that the Department might no longer desire to have the Office of the Coordinator undertake to render the service in question.

From Mr. Berle's remarks, it appears that misunderstandings may have arisen. In order to remove any misunderstanding which

may in fact exist, I take pleasure in assuring you again that it would not be the purpose of the Branch which I am in course of setting up under the direction of Mr. Wiley and Mr. Peelle to interfere in questions of policy. Such are of course the province exclusively of the Department of State. The new Branch would gather information such as the Department of State may desire from time to time on foreign political activities and trends in the United States and submit to the State Department memoranda and reports.

I should be most grateful if you would let me know as soon as you conveniently can whether the State Department has in fact changed its mind and no longer desires me to undertake this work on its behalf. If such is the case, I shall of course make the needed readjustments. At the same time I should point out that I cannot fulfill the general directive given me by the President without entering to some extent into this field of foreign nationalities.

On the other hand, if you still desire me to assist in this matter I shall be most happy to do so. In order that we may start, will you kindly send affirmative word to the Bureau of the Budget, or indicate your desires in a letter to me?

Sincerely,

(signed) WILLIAM J. DONOVAN

COPY

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

December 24, 1941

**Personal and
Confidential**

Dear Bill:

The matter of the suggested contact office to be set up under your jurisdiction has been under discussion here for some time. As I have already told you, I feel that the establishment of such a bureau with clearly defined functions and responsibilities and in full co-operation with this Department would be helpful.

I am informed, however, that Archie Macleish has been commissioned by the President to work along the same lines. In order to avoid confusion, I wonder, therefore, before I do anything further in the matter, if you would not let me know just how the matter stands and whether you and Archie have worked the problem out so that there will not be overlapping or confusion.

As I said to you, I am only too glad to cooperate in every possible way and if you will send me word how I can be of help in this particular matter, I shall be most happy to do what I can.

Believe me

Yours very sincerely,

(signed) Sumner Welles

The Honorable
William J. Donovan,
Coordinator of Information,
Washington, D. C.

Confidential,

November 14, 1941

PC
FOR COLONEL DONOVAN:

NOV 15 1941

Attached is a revised rough draft
of our proposed "charter", which con-
tains your suggestions. We think it's
now pretty good.

*True
J.C.W.*

*Call to
Donovan's
attention -
Legal
staff
propose*

FROM: JOHN C. WILBY

TENTATIVE DRAFT - STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

November 14, 1941

After consultation with and in accordance with the desires of the Department of State, the Division of Foreign Nationalities has been established for the purposes -

- (1) of maintaining contact with numerous persons as desired by the Department of State, including personalities who arrive from abroad from time to time with the idea of influencing American opinion and governmental policy;
- (2) of assembling and coordinating information and preparing reports which will enable the American Government to be currently and accurately acquainted with the sentiment and activities of foreign-nationality groups and factions in the United States, and the identities and character of their leaders, press and radio; and
- (3) of coming by these means into still closer touch with political conditions abroad and so into a position to operate there actively to the best advantage.

The new Division constitutes in effect a new and additional approach to the foreign political situation. Three basic facts must be kept in mind. First, the United States is a multi-national country. Its peoples have living ties with every other considerable population in the world and share, in varying degree, the innumerable and often conflicting interests, passions and hopes of those populations. Secondly, the United States is governed democratically and is, therefore, highly sensitive to the

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popular currents and crosscurrents which arise from pressure groups. Thirdly, it is the most powerful single political unit in the world, and the American Government and American opinion are certain to play a decisive role in many foreign situations. The United States has, therefore, become, and will continue increasingly to be, a busy theatre of foreign political activity and intrigue.

In 1918-19 the United States was at a serious disadvantage because adequate information was not available respecting foreign political activity of the kind in question or regarding the purposes of a number of important foreign personalities who were then resident in the United States. Moreover, information of the kind in question is indispensable in the interests of national unity. The work proposed for the new Division will constitute a valuable auxiliary to the policy branches of the Government in their formulation of policy and a desirable precaution in anticipation of a termination of hostilities.

For the successful fulfillment of the tasks assigned the principal officers of the new Division must possess a close familiarity with political developments, from week to week, in Europe, the Far East, Latin America and elsewhere in the world outside of the United States. Diplomatic experience is indispensable.

The magnitude of the Division's second task -- gathering of information, analysis, and report -- may be judged by the fact that 1700 foreign-language newspapers and periodicals are

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published in the United States in 51 different languages and 200 more English-language newspapers are addressed to foreign nationality groups, while some 200 radio stations located in the United States are broadcasting in foreign languages, which include, for example, Arabic. These domestic foreign-language broadcasts, it should be noted, are not being monitored at present by any department of the Government. A flood of short-wave broadcasting from abroad pours over the United States, containing propaganda directives of which the reflection may be seen daily in the foreign-language press and in the movements of opinion among foreign-nationality groups. These broadcasts of foreign origin are being monitored by the FCC, which will supply the new Division with transcriptions for study and analysis.

In addition to the study of press and radio and a mass of miscellaneous material, field studies will be required concerning the composition and character of each of the foreign-nationality groups in the United States, their factions, their leaders, their purposes and potentialities. It is essential to know the movements of opinion on foreign political questions in this large section of our population, and opinion-polls will be obtained on issues of foreign politics. The total number of aliens in the United States approaches 5 million. In addition, 14 million citizens are foreign-born and 23 million more are first-generation Americans. That makes a grand total of 45 million, or one-third of the whole population of the United States, who are susceptible potentially to the foreign political influences and

activities with which the Division is concerned.

The work in view for the Division is not being done at present by any other agency of the Government. As already explained, the work is being undertaken at the particular request of the Department of State. It will be carried out in cooperation with that Department, the Department of Justice and other appropriate agencies; and in complete coordination with the Board of Analysts and the geographical sections under their direction.

Not alone the magnitude of the work in view needs to be emphasized, but also its delicacy. Care, discretion and tact will be essential at every turn. Therefore, the personnel of the Division must be selected with the greatest circumspection and only persons of unusual qualities enlisted.

SECRET

Date: 8/25/43

To: General Wm. J. Donovan

Re: Memo from Mr. Poole to Gen. Donovan
8/25/43
copy of letter 8/21/43 to Major
Doering from Mr. Poole
Memo 1/12/43 Poole to Beckelman

I think Elmo should come down and talk
to us about this Polish business
and I have written him a note
suggesting that he come down
Tuesday, August 31st.

G. Edward Buxton

G. Edward Buxton
Assistant Director

1267A)

August 25, 1943

Mr. Elmo Roper
40 Rockefeller Plaza
New York City

Dear Elmo:

If it is not too inconvenient
I think it would be very helpful if you
could come down next Tuesday, August 31st,
and advise us concerning the developments
following the OWI poll among Polish-Americans.

DeWitt Poole has suggested that
you talk to a certain person who is close
to the situation. I do not want to discuss
it in a letter.

With kindest regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

G. EDWARD BRYCE

GEB:FS

To Ned Brown

What do you

think of this

Y. Elmer . . .

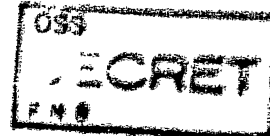
W. B. Pollock

Jan 19 1960

15 1/2



OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D C



August 25, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL DONOVAN:

With reference further to the research project on opinion among the Polish Americans, Wladyslaw Besterman, press attache of the Polish Embassy, has told a newspaper friend of mine that the Polish Embassy does not intend to press the matter at the State Department, but that it is advising Polish Americans to stimulate a protest and inquiry by what Besterman frankly called "our ten Congressmen." It is proposed that when Congress reconvenes the case should be aired on the floor of the House and protest voiced against the implication contained in the poll that the Polish Americans stand apart from the rest of the American population. At the same time Besterman himself referred constantly to "American Polonia" as well as to "our ten Congressmen" and made it clear once more that in the thinking of the Polish Embassy the Polish Americans constitute their own political constituency which they are at liberty to use for their own purposes in the United States.

In this connection, I invite your attention again to my memorandum of August 21 reporting the disquietude felt at the Department of Justice by ^{reason of} the accumulation of evidence of an excessive activity in the United States of the Polish Secret Service under Colonel Mitkevich.

- 2 -



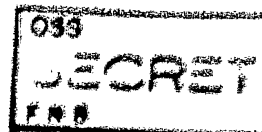
The two members of the House of Representatives whom the Poles regard as particularly their own are John Lesinski of Michigan on the Democratic side and B. J. Monkiewicz of Connecticut on the Republican side. They also count on Charles S. Dewey of Illinois who back in the 1920's, as you will recall, was Financial Adviser to the Polish Government, having previously been Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

I suggest for your consideration that it will probably be possible by careful action in advance to forestall the outburst in Congress for which the Polish Embassy is apparently planning. I should think it would be best to talk first of all with Charles Dewey and make clear to him the spirit in which the inquiry was undertaken, emphasizing that inquiry among the Polish Americans was not motivated by anything else than a high regard for their intelligence and political sensitivity and a wish to know how deeply they really are concerned by Polish vicissitudes in Europe. In this connection I remind you of the concluding paragraphs of the letter I wrote to Ellie Doering on August 21 and I also attach herewith a copy of a memorandum which was addressed to me under date of January 12, 1943, by Moses W. Beckelman. It was on the basis of this memorandum that the public opinion project was undertaken. The spirit in which the proposal was made is set forth in the first two paragraphs of the memorandum.

I dare say that you know Charles Dewey.

I knew him somewhat twenty years ago but have not been in touch with him for a long time. It would seem to be desirable

- 3 -



that someone other than you or I should approach Dewey. If we take the initiative then it appears that OSS was the sole protagonist in this matter, whereas it was, as you know, only one of several executive departments which was interested.

Since Elmo Roper occupies an independent professional position and was himself actively connected with the undertaking, it occurs to me that he might be the one to talk with Charles Dewey, his purpose being simply to acquaint Mr. Dewey with the facts since Roper has a certain professional interest in having matters of this kind rightly understood.

I should think it would be possible for Roper to present the matter to Dewey -- particularly if it were done soon, before Dewey's mind had become fixed -- in such a way that Dewey would in turn feel impelled to talk to "our ten Congressmen" and make it clear to them that they would in fact be doing the cause of the United States and of Poland a little service by setting up a furor. If they had heard from enough of their constituents to make it seem to them imperative that they should say something, then they might have been brought into a frame of mind which would lead them to welcome the fact that the Government of the United States was sufficiently concerned about the fate of Poland and about the thoughts and sentiments of that group of its own citizens who are most directly in touch with Polish matters to have stimulated a private institution to ascertain, if possible, how strong feeling was in the Polish American community and in what directions it was running.

Attachments

cc - General Magruder

ACF
Dewitt C. Poole

August 21, 1943

Major Otto C. Boring
29th and E Streets NW
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Elliot:

After talking with you on the phone this morning I have looked into the matter respecting the opinion survey which was undertaken by the Foreign Nationalities Branch in consultation and cooperation with Elia Hoyer.

A first study of this kind was carried out about half a year ago among Polish and Slovak elements. It was the opinion of Elia Hoyer and our other advisers that the statistical basis for this study was not broad enough. Therefore it was decided to carry out a new, more widely based study again among the Polish, but not the Slovak, element.

The idea of making studies of this kind grew out of discussions which, as you know, have been going on for nearly two years among members of NSR, the State Department, the Department of Justice, OSI, and other agencies, respecting the special problems which confront the United States Government in consequence of the multi-national character of the American population. It was desired particularly to know whether the rank and file of these large groups of our citizens

- 2 -

felt really a lively interest in foreign political problems or otherwise the foreign political agitation of which we have been made so much aware was no more than a surface agitation stirred up by political refugees and editors and others having selfish interests to serve.

The decision to carry out the studies, subject to General Lammont's approval, was made by me in consultation with Miss Roper. There was no specific request whatever from anyone in the State Department. As already indicated, there was known to be a definite interest at the State Department and it was certain that the State Department would be much interested in the results of any studies made. Two or three officers of the State Department knew in a casual way that studies were being undertaken, but I repeat that the State Department is in no way involved in the responsibility for any decisions taken.

OHI, on the other hand, was definitely a partner in the enterprise. Elmer Davis was not accurately informed when he said to the press, as I gather from the papers he did, that the survey among the Polish Americans was being executed by OHI simply as an accommodation for another agency and that OHI was itself not interested or concerned. There is a written record to the contrary. The Special Services Division of OHI was much interested and the enterprise was handled right along as a joint enterprise.

In the earlier study of six months ago the framing of the questionnaire was worked out with the active cooperation of the Foreign Nationalities Branch. Technical guidance was provided by Miss Roper and Miss Wilson of OHI. When we came to the more recent study there were again conferences attended by Roper and me, and

- 3 -

Wilder and Schlicht from OWI. At the last of these conferences Malcolm W. Davis was present. He was preparing to suggest James Buchanan as Chief of the Field Study Division of FBI.

I take full responsibility for the questionnaire which is the end was decided upon and for everything else connected with the enterprise; but I think it is well to point out, in order that the picture may be complete, that this work was being done during July just at a time when the staff of FBI had been heavily depleted as the result of a decision by General Kenney that the Branch's function, while important, was not of the same indispensable character as that of certain other Branches of OSI, and that the Branch could not, therefore, have the benefit of any comparison with the military call on personnel.

The fact is that I was so overburdened as a result of the loss of most of my best personnel almost at one stroke that, having the successful experience of the earlier survey in mind, I resigned supervision of the enterprise largely to others. I repeat that my responsibility is still just the same.

The record shows that a version of the questionnaire to be used among the Polish Americans was sent to me by Wilson of OWI under date of July 15. Later I heard from Roper on the phone that he was revising the text. The record shows further that Malcolm Davis spoke on the telephone July 27 with one of the experts at OWI and made certain suggestions with regard to the version of the questionnaire last submitted. A copy of this version is enclosed for your information. None of us in the Foreign Nationalities Branch heard further regarding the questionnaire after that date. I myself have never seen the questionnaire in

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the form in which it was finally put into the hands of the interviewers.

This is not so strange as it may at first seem to you, since it was our understanding right along that in order to carry out this study we were obtaining through ONI the services of a private agency, namely the Institute of Opinion Research at the University of Denver. It was the understanding of both Malcolm Davis and myself that ONI would not appear in the matter. The project would be executed by the aforesaid Institute at the behest of ONI and ONI would receive the results. It was explicitly stipulated in an exchange of letters with ONI that the results should remain confidential, at least for a period of time.

It is important to note, moreover, that the field interviews were not, according to our understanding, to be made on behalf of the Government. The interviewers had no official authority whatever. Nobody was in any degree constrained to talk to them. Any interviewee who was approached could decline to talk at the beginning or at any point just as freely as he might elect to continue or desist in the course of a conversation with any friend. Indeed, one of the main purposes of the first study of half a year ago was to ascertain whether people would talk. The results were decidedly affirmative.

As to the wording of the questionnaire, I readily concede that it has turned out to be a mistake. This is due to the indiscretion of ONI and the consequent attribution of the questionnaire to the Government instead of a private agency and to the distortion which an unfriendly press has imparted by the selection of questions and their

- 3 -

quotation out of context. Some of the questions, standing by themselves, and made quasi-official, became provocative and ill advised. However, it is my opinion that the whole questionnaire read together by an unprejudiced person must be judged to be a fair and honest bit of opinion research.

For example there is in the enclosed version question 9, reading "Do you think that Russia can be depended upon to cooperate with the United States after the war?" Standing by itself this is not a valid question. Presented, however, as it actually is, by a reference to Colonel Matusewicz, it opens the way for the interviewee to express dissent from the extravagant Polish nationalism for which Matusewicz is the best known spokesman.

The way the case has fallen out is undoubtedly a misfortune. The possibility of such a mischance should have been foreseen and guarded against. I can only repeat that we in PMS were under the impression that OSS and the Government generally were adequately covered; that a private agency was executing a job and that our role was that of paymaster, confidential adviser, and ultimate beneficiary.

Granted the misfortune, I still feel strongly, as I indicated to you on the telephone this morning, that the inquiry which we were undertaking was an eminently proper one and in keeping with the best democratic tradition. The only reason for dissension grew out of the delicacy of some of the questions which experts like Elmo Roper felt to be necessary as a basis for sound conclusions.

For a generation or more the complaint has been heard in the land that the Department of State, notably among Government agencies, was

* * *

out of touch with the common people. One always hears the same about Foreign Offices in other democratic countries. How to carry on foreign relations under a democracy has long been recognized to be one of the major problems of democratic government. In the present instance we were making a practical essay toward closer liaison with the ordinary run of people. To sure seeking to ascertain as directly and as accurately as possible, first, whether a particular group of our citizens were genuinely agitated over questions which it was being said were agitating them deeply, and secondly, the directions in which their thinking and sentiments might run. We were endeavoring to improve the democratic process.

Of course I am not so innocent as to believe that good intentions are enough. Naturally the disclosure of this enterprise aroused resentment in certain quarters. The Polish-language newspaper, *Nowy Dziennik*, has already indicated editorially that it does not like it. Of course it does not like it. This paper has been carrying on its own particular brand of agitation and it is loath to discover that the American Government has determined to find out for itself what the feelings and thoughts of the Polish-American groups really are.

Naturally the Polish Embassy does not welcome the move since it is well known that the Polish Government-in-Exile is spending large sums of money to maintain a secret service in the United States one purpose of which is to work up the Polish-American group up to bringing pressure to bear on the American Government in the directions which the Polish Government-in-Exile desires. The discovery is unpleasant that the American Government is seeking to know for itself the

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thoughts of its own citizens.

It is represented that the foreign nationality groups are being persecuted. The fact is exactly the contrary. Their political importance is being recognized and an honest endeavor made to ascertain what they would like to have their Government do for them, if possible.

As you recall, I recommended at once when the news broke yesterday, that we should pursue a policy of "soft defense" and hope that the episode would prove to be only a flash in the pan. If, on the contrary, interest in the matter continues to agitate the general public and to fill the newspapers, then I believe that attention might well be given to some fair presentation of the facts as sketched above. Such a presentation should not, in my view, take the form ^{of} a direct statement. We have plenty of friends who would be ready to make our case for us.

Sorry you had to be so beset yesterday.

Yours as ever,

Dewitt C. Poole

January 13, 1941

Mr. Bennett C. Poole

M. W. Backelman

Public opinion inquiry into foreign political attitudes.

In accordance with our conversation of the other day, I attach some observations on the suggestion that a "public opinion inquiry" be made into foreign political attitudes in the United States. You will recall that it was your intention to discuss this with Mr. Dudley Cantrell and Mr. Elmo Roper and that you wanted to have these notes available to give them if your preliminary discussion indicated that they thought the proposal had sufficient merit to justify more detailed consideration.

In its study of foreign politics in the United States, the FBI has often found itself facing the question of just how much influence is actually exerted upon the citizens of foreign origin or descent in this country by the agencies actively concerned with the presentation or propagandizing of specific views on questions of foreign politics. Foreign language newspapers, fraternal orders, foreign government "information centers," and "refugee" groups are the most usual media for formulation, publication and dissemination of such views. In appraising the importance of positions taken by these and similar agencies it would obviously be useful for the FBI to know in general terms or be able, with respect to any specific question, to measure the amount, intensity and extent of the influence exerted by the propagating medium. Such information, if it could conveniently be obtained, would be valuable in assisting the FBI to decide the importance of a "movement" or "convention resolution" and the weight which should be given it in reporting its development to the OLC or to other interested government agencies.

When the Polish newspaper, Kurjer Polski, for example, takes an aggressive nationalistic position regarding Polish-Russian frontier questions, how much weight, with respect to this question, is to be given to its 15,000 readers? Do they take the newspaper because they agree with this position and are interested in seeing it supported, do they themselves reflect it in their daily contacts, or do they take the newspaper for any one of a variety of other reasons and are they uninterested in the views it urges with respect to Polish political problems? When a fraternal order holds an annual congress and adopts a resolution calling for a reconstituted

Federated Yugoslavia, how many of its 100,000 members went out or even sent of the resolution and how many are members of the order only for the insurance and sick benefits which it provides? How much of the material published by the "information centers" of the governments-in-exile is read by the American groups whose origins are in the country in question and how much interest do they still retain in its political problems? To what extent does the political thinking of recently arrived "refugees" influence the attitude of the longer resident groups of foreign origin in this country?

These are the general questions to which answers should be sought in order that the FNB may be able to appraise the importance, in the United States, of the foreign political problems which it studies. The techniques which have been developed in recent years for the study of American public opinion by the various "polls" may be adaptable to this purpose. It is suggested, therefore, that the question be discussed with some one who has worked with this method, to obtain his opinion as to its applicability and his suggestions as to the methods which might be employed in studying the intensity and dissemination of attitudes toward foreign political questions among foreign language groups in the United States. There follow certain considerations, noted here in preliminary fashion, which suggest themselves as factors to be taken into account in outlining a procedure for the application of the "public opinion poll" method to the work of the FNB.

Selection of the city in which opinion is to be tested is a first consideration. This can be done on the basis of information available

in the data for the FNB Handbook, indicating major American cities of residence of foreign language groups, headquarters cities of the fraternal societies and similar organizations and publication offices of the foreign language press. Distribution of the interviews along the lines of the social and economic levels characteristic of the foreign origin population in the city under examination is also to be taken into account. Material bearing on this point is also available in the basic data for the FNB Handbook or can readily be obtained from FNB cooperators in the various cities.

The city having been selected and the group to be interviewed identified, it would then seem desirable to prepare the interviewer's schedule with a series of questions designed to establish the extent of the interviewee's knowledge of and contact with foreign politics in the United States. Does he belong to any foreign language organizations? Which ones? How often does he attend meetings? Has he ever held office in the organizations? If so, what and how recently? What foreign language papers does he read? How frequently? Other questions in this part of the schedule should aim at determining the interviewer's factual knowledge of the political issues current in his group. Among Czechs and Slovaks, for example, such questions as: "Who is Hodza? What are his present activities? What is the Pittsburgh agreement?" might be used. Members of the Chancery Division of the FNB could prepare a set of such questions for each of the foreign language groups involved and also furnish a list of the major organizations and newspapers for each.

Similarly, on the questions designed to indicate the attitudes of the interviewee to the political issues currently being debated in his

group, the FBI Chemistry staff could furnish the list of border on which inquiry should be made. Specific framing of the questions should, however, be done in consultation with the person who will actually supervise the inquiry in order to avoid leading or tendentious questions, and to provide such internal checks as can be provided against inconsistent or non-responsive answers. Adequacy of sampling should also be considered jointly by the person in charge of the inquiry and an FBI counterpart in the cities where the inquiry is to be conducted. Other problems on which the advice of persons familiar with inquiry procedure should be sought are: method of selecting individuals to be interviewed, places of approach (home, office, or other place of employment, restaurants, cafes, recreation centers, etc.), interviewer's approach (i.e. reason for asking these questions); language in which inquiry should be conducted, etc.

Though an inquiry such as has above been outlined may be useful in revealing in part the extent to which the political problems which concern the leadership of foreign language groups in the United States are reflected in their rank and file, it should be remembered that a lack of mirror-image in this regard will not necessarily mean that the problem is unimportant. Articulate political activity is of necessity the concern of the few. If, for example, it should be ascertained that the majority of Americans of Polish origin are less concerned about future Polish-Soviet frontiers than Henry Sniat, the National Committee of Americans of Polish Descent or even the leadership of the American Polish Council, it would not follow that the question was thereby rendered of lesser importance (than if the opposite

had been the case) for the relevant American government agencies. It would, however, serve to delimit the scope of necessary FIB field contacts and would be indicative of the type, limitations and extent of the pressures to which American government agencies might, at the time of the inquiry, expect to be subjected if issues were joined.

Finally, if consensus should indicate that the "public opinion inquiry" procedure is not practicable for the study of such questions as have been outlined above, consideration should be given to such alternative procedures as inquiry conducted through public and high schools in cities with large foreign language populations, or by radio programs or foreign language local broadcasts designed to elicit letters of comment.

December 13, 1941

The Honorable Sumner Welles
The Under Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sumner:

Have you had a moment to send me the letter on the question of "Foreign Nationalities Branch". We are anxious to furnish this with the Budget, but more anxious to get working with your people. Your letter will help.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan

FORMER MAIL ROOM

SECRET - For the information of the Coordinator.

November 19, 1941

MEMORANDUM

Mr. Wiley and Mr. Poole spent yesterday afternoon in the office of the Coordinator of Information in New York. Coordination of the work of the new Foreign Nationalities Branch with that of the Division of Oral Intelligence was discussed at length with Colonel Burton. There was agreement on all points and it was believed that both of the aforesaid sections could be mutually helpful.

Contact was established with Major Prince of G-2 of the New York Corps Area. Major Prince offered to make information available from his files in respect of the work of the new branch. Colonel Burton brought in Andrew Kalpaschnikoff. The latter is of Russian origin, was a member of the Imperial Diplomatic Service and was attached to the Czarist Embassy in Washington. He subsequently married an American woman and has become an American citizen by naturalization. At the present moment he is devoting himself to the Pan-Slav movement and describes himself as "General Chairman of the Slavonic Committee for Democracy, Inc.", New York City. He claims to have voluminous material on the Slav organizations in the United States. He also claims that they number 4,370 in all, with from 200 to 250 of them having memberships of 10,000 or more.

His chief interest at the moment is that of torpedoing the proposed congress of Slav-Americans which was to have been held November 21st in Pittsburgh. He fears that John D. Butkovich, the president of the congress, is under German influence. Mr. Kalpaschnikoff is endeavoring to organize some sort of a regional congress to precede the convening of any general congress.

Mr. Kalpaschnikoff made, on the whole, a favorable impression and an effort will be made to check on his reliability in an effort to determine what, if any, use could be made of him.

to: ...COLONEL. REAGAN.....

October 27, 1942

With respect to the telephone call from your office this morning, we attach copies of Foreign Nationalities Branch reports No. 79, 80 and 81, as you requested.

FROM: JOHN C. WILBY

October 25, 1949

MEMORANDUM FOR COLONEL DOHOVANI

We have on hand copies of three Memoranda prepared recently but distributed only within O.S.S.: "Greek Press in the United States," October 18; "Bulgaro-Macedonians in America," October 21; "French Politics in the United States," October 22.

Each of these is entirely factual in presentation and largely based on readings from the foreign press. We should like to suggest the following additional distribution, outside O.S.S., for these Memoranda, in accordance with specific requests made sometime ago by the agencies in question:

"Greek Press in the United States"

Department of State
O. W. I.
F. B. I., Department
of Justice
War Policies Unit,
Department of Justice
M. I. S.
O. N. I.

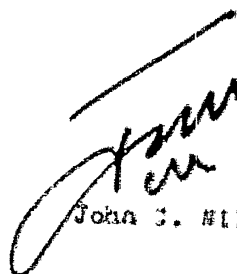
"Bulgaro-Macedonians in America"

Department of State
O. W. I.
F. B. I., Department
of Justice
War Policies Unit,
Department of Justice
O. N. I.

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"French Politics in the United States"

Department of State
O. W. I.
F. B. I., Department
of Justice
War Policies Unit,
Department of Justice
M. I. S.
O. N. I.


John C. Miller

RESTRICTED

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RESTRICTED

#79
OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

October 14, 1943

MEMORANDUM: Greek Press in the United States

Atlantis New York daily; conservative; registered circulation, 16,367; influence, very considerable.

National Herald New York daily; liberal; registered circulation, 13,340; influence, very considerable.

Greek-American Tribune New York weekly; Communist; circulation about 8,000; influence, considerable in labor circles.

Hellas Chicago monthly; leftist-liberal; influence, limited.

Greek Star Chicago weekly; royalist, pro-Metaxas; influence, limited.

Saloniki Greek Press Chicago weekly; cautiously liberal; circulation, about 8,000; influence, limited.

Chicago Pnyx Chicago bi-weekly; cautiously liberal; influence, limited.

Kampana New York monthly; liberal; satirical; influence, limited.

The Macedonian Rising London dispatches reporting a rebellion of "Macedonian patriots" against Axis troops have again aroused in the Greek-language press the fear of Bulgarian propaganda. The republican *National Herald* editorially (September 14) insists that the expressions "Macedonia" and "Macedonian patriots," which must be interpreted as referring to the existence of an independent Macedonian nationality, are terms employed by the Internal Macedonian Revolutionary Organization, which seeks "autonomy" for Macedonia with the aim of placing the region under the Bulgarian yoke. The *Herald* indignantly reminds its readers that the main burden of resistance to the Germans, Italians, and Bulgarians in the Balkans is borne, not by "Macedonian patriots," but by Greeks in Greek Macedonia and by Serbs in Serbian Macedonia.

(4779)

Number 19

October 15, 1947

The royalist *Atlantis* also is scornful of the conception of Macedonia as a distinct nation (September 17), and labels it an invention of Sofia which has been fostered by energetic propaganda in order to create the impression that the Greeks of Northern Greece want self-government under the aegis of Bulgaria. The *Atlantis* repeats the same effect of this propaganda in England and in America.

The *Saloniki Greek Press* has remarked that since all news emanating from London is censored, the Macedonian uprising despatches must have had the approval of the British Government; like the *Atlantis*, the *Press* takes for granted pro-Bulgar tendencies on the part of the British. The *Press* considers it the duty of the Greek Government in London and in America to clarify the situation.

Dimitratos Again

The publication of the annual report of the International Federation of Labor Unions renewed the controversy centering around Aristides Dimitratos, former Greek Minister of Labor. (See Memoranda #18 and #22.) The *National Herald* (September 22) reprinted a London dispatch from the *New York Times* to the effect that the dismissal of Dimitratos from the Government had opened the way for the reestablishment of a free labor policy. Dimitratos replied the next day in a letter to the *Times*, asserting that he had always worked to advance Greek labor, and that he had resigned from the cabinet in protest against the Tsouderos Government.

In a signed editorial in the *Herald* (September 24), publisher Vlavianos attacked Dimitratos and the whole Tsouderos Government on the labor question. Dimitratos, he wrote, not only did not represent the Greek laborers; on the contrary, he, together with all the other Fourth of August Fascists of the Metaxas dictatorship, was the curse of Greek labor. The International Labor Federation's report, Vlavianos continued, was incorrect in stating that with the removal of Dimitratos the last member of the Metaxas regime has disappeared. The highest administrative posts in the Government, Mr. Vlavianos insisted, were still occupied by extravagantly paid supporters of the dictatorship.

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(4779)

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

Number 79

October 19, 1944

The Tsouderos Government

Newspapers of every political color are uniting in open criticism of the Tsouderos Government. *Maniades's* August issue brings up once more the subject of the extravagant salaries paid to the officials of the Greek Government-in-Exile, including Maniades, former chief of the Secret Police who is now in Argentina. The reactionary *Greek Star*, piqued by the Government's neglect of Kostas, mayor of Athens under Metaxas, emphasizes the fact that the ministers of the "non-existent" departments of education and justice, Rokoris and Dimitrakakis, are relatives of Prime Minister Tsouderos.

The most vigorous attack, however, comes from the Chicago monthly *Hellas*, supported by the *Greek-American Tribune*. The *Hellas* (August) prints in full two letters written last December or January to George Roussos, prominent Greek leader in Egypt; one is from an anonymous writer in Greece who declares that the Greeks still there will not permit the King to return; the other is from Tsouderos, asking that discussion of post-war government for Greece be curtailed for unity's sake. The *Tribune* (September 11) analyzes Tsouderos' letter, emphasizing his advocacy of a "strong government" after the war in order to forestall endless discussions and unsettled conditions which would result in dictatorship. His letter calls attention, according to the *Tribune*, to the fact that "England has always lost interest in us (the Greeks) whenever our form of government did not please it or whenever our discord has disgusted it, even though our country has been governed by men of decided pro-British leanings."

Hellas's nine-page comment on the letters accuses Tsouderos of aiming to set up a dictatorship even more drastic than that of Metaxas. Greece, it says, has a deadly hatred for the tyrant, King George, and the Greek people will never tolerate his return.

Kanellopoulos' Speech

The republican *National Herald* was the only paper to give any space to the speech delivered in Alexandria during the summer by Vice Premier Kanellopoulos of the Greek Government-in-Exile. The *Herald's* evaluation of the

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(4779)

Number 79

- 4 -

October 15, 1944

Importance of the speech is indicated by the fact that it was printed in full in five installments (September 7-11). The Vice Premier's address made no reference of any kind to the King, to any of his colleagues in the Government, or to anything connected with the Metaxas regime, and ended with a declaration that "the Greek is the enemy of dictatorship, the friend of liberty, the enemy of Fascism; and I repeat, the enemy of dictatorship."

Archbishop Athenagoras

The *Greek Star* (September 11) charges the Greek clergy in America and particularly Archbishop Athenagoras with failure to rise to the critical situation of Greece and the Greek church. The *Star* resents the fact that, with the blessing of the Archbishop, Greeks in this country spend vast sums on dances and picnics and give most sparingly to the cause of Greek relief.

The Archbishop is criticized from another angle in the *Greek-American Tribune* (September 25), which declares that while the English prelates have expressed their full support of the Russians in the present fight, and the Patriarch of Alexandria has given them his blessing, Archbishop Athenagoras keeps silent on the Russian question. Upon the effectiveness of the Russian resistance, the *Tribune* warns, will depend the liberation of Greece, and the silence of the Archbishop raises unflattering reflections in the minds of the Greeks.

Greek War Relief

Criticism of the Greek War Relief Association has flared up again in the Greek press. (See Memorandum #24.) The *Chicago Phyx*, in a leading article (September 9), disagrees with the Association's fund-raising procedure, and attacks those who use their position with the Association as a means of extending their prestige. The *National Herald* (September 10) does not agree that the visit of King George to the United States contributed largely to the work of saving the Greek people; it also criticizes the *Atlantis* for its editorial of August 29, giving credit to President Spyros Skouras, of the Greek War Relief Association for whatever has been

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
(4779)

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

Number 79

- 5 -

October 18, 1942

accomplished. The *Herald's* editorial concludes with a restatement of two suggestions which have been made by this paper before: that distinguished Americans be placed in important positions in the Association to work in cooperation with Homer Davis, former president of the American College in Athens who is now the active head of the organization; and that the Greek Government should establish a Food Ministry to be concerned entirely with the problem of sending food to Greece. Such a ministry, the *Herald* points out, could take the place of the Ministry of Education.

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

(4779)

CONFIDENTIAL

Copy 55

CONFIDENTIAL

#10

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF STATE

October 21, 1942

MEMORANDUM: Bulgaro-Macedonians in America**Annual Convention
of the M. P. O.**

The Twenty-first annual convention of the Macedonian Political Organization of the United States and Canada met in St. Louis on September 6 and 7, 1942. Because of difficulties caused by the war, only two hundred members attended.

The purpose of the convention, as expressed in the *Macedonian Tribune*, the organ of the M.P.O., and in the statements of the members of the M.P.O., was primarily threefold:

- 1) To give the members an opportunity to show their loyalty to the United States in public meetings, by the purchase of war bonds, etc.
- 2) To lend moral support to the cause of Macedonian independence, which has not been achieved.
- 3) To provide a social reunion for the members and to conduct the business of the organization.

In the report of the Central Committee of the M.P.O., published on the occasion of the convention, the aims of the organization are set forth as follows: "We are working for a united, independent, and free Macedonia. We ask for the application of the principle of self-determination for the Macedonian people. The fight for freedom and independence of Macedonia will not be over until that country obtains its sacred political rights and geographic unity.... Now is the sacred time of the American Macedonians to organize and be in a position to present a program to help their people in Europe."

Although the aim of the M.P.O. is elsewhere stated to be "to work in a lawful way for the independence of Macedonia," the sympathy shown for the practices of the home-front Internal Macedonian Revolutionary Organization, the IMRO, as evidenced by the speeches delivered during the last ten years at the annual conventions, shows that in principle,

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at least, terrorism is accepted as one of the weapons to be used in attaining Macedonian independence. The suspicion that the M.P.O. would not refrain from violence, should such a course seem advantageous to its cause, is not dispelled by the presence in its governing body of Peter Atseff, said to be a close friend of Ivan Mihallov, the chief of the IMHO.

Information on Peter Atseff is incomplete and contradictory. When the Michigan Committee of the American Slav Congress sent a telegram to Attorney General Francis Biddle, urging him to take drastic action against the M.P.O., "whose leaders are Macedonian Hitlerites," it pointed out that Peter Atseff was active in the Fascist band led by Ivan Mihallov which helped organize the assassination of King Alexander of Yugoslavia and the French Foreign Minister Barthou in October, 1934. A participant at the Convention of the M.P.O. in St. Louis, however, states that Atseff was sent to this country in 1933 to succeed Asen Avramov as Secretary of the M.P.O. He describes Atseff as a typical Balkan idealist, rather than an organizer. Elsewhere Atseff is described as a "dangerous type ---- well trained in the art of terrorization and sabotage". He is also alleged to be active in training other members in this country in the methods of destruction of key plants and important points.

Atseff resigned from his office in the M.P.O. at the St. Louis convention "for reasons of a personal nature." Speculations as to the real reasons for his resignation include the theory that it was caused by the personal attacks on him in the pro-Soviet *Narodna Volya* of Detroit, organ of the Macedonian-American People's League, and especially because of the above-quoted recommendation on the part of the American Slav Congress. Also suggested is the possibility that he wants to work undercover without the publicity involved in being a member of the Central Committee of the M.P.O.

The claim is made that the M.P.O. functions chiefly as a social organization, and that it is unlikely that any great number of Bulgaro-Macedonians are engaged in political activity. On the other

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and, the organization so as always to have had a few leaders who have been in close touch with the IMRO. It is well known that the IMRO was suppressed by the Bulgarian Government in 1934, and that since then its leader, Mihailov, has been in exile; recently he is reported to have made his headquarters in Zagreb, and to have been working in close cooperation with Ante Pavelich, puppet leader of Croatia. Although the IMRO has never been officially restored to favor in Bulgaria, there is some reason to believe that it is actually functioning under the direction of King Boris, and that Mihailov makes frequent trips to Sofia to confer with the Bulgarian Government. Michael Peters, the correspondent of the London Daily Express who spent some months in a Bulgarian concentration camp, reports that Boris has promised to make Mihailov Home Minister of Bulgaria, but that the Germans have not agreed to this, since Mihailov, like Pavelich, is closer to the Italians than to the Germans; nevertheless, Peters reports, Mihailov controls the Bulgarian press and the provincial governors.

It is worthy of note that in the report of the Central Committee of the M.P.O., most of which is devoted to extravagant protestations of patriotism, Japan is the only enemy named specifically. The part of the report which deals with Bulgaria is a monument of ambiguity. The tendency of the Macedonians to dissociate themselves from Bulgaria at the present time is said to be partly due to the fact that they are not being given a sufficient share in Bulgarian affairs; or it may also be a means of diverting suspicion. A search through the speeches delivered at the annual conventions of the M.P.O. from 1931 to 1940 fails to reveal any anti-Bulgarian sentiment. Christ Anastasoff, who is one of the most active of the governing body of the M.P.O. and also director of its Bureau of Information, addressing the convention in September, 1940, described the state of Bulgaria created by the Treaty of San Stefano in 1878 as "based essentially on historic and ethnic considerations." "The Treaty of San Stefano," he continued, "was the wisest measure ever proposed for the pacification of the Balkan Peninsula," and "not only aimed to liberate the Bulgarian people but also to unite

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them." The Treaty of San Stefano, it will be noted, included all of Macedonia within Bulgarian borders.

The *Makedonska Tribuna*, the official organ of the M.P.O., supported the Bulgarian Government before Pearl Harbor. Its editor, Luben Dimitroff, was active in the Macedonian movement in Sofia, and was sent to this country in 1931. He and Atseff are considered to be the heart and brains of the M.P.O.

The M.P.O. and the Church

Theoretically, the Bulgarian Orthodox Church has been under the control of the Bulgarian Government, owing however to ~~numerical~~ ^{the} preponderance and ~~superior~~ ^{the} organization, the M.P.O. owns most of the church property in this country. Thus, when Bishop Andrei was sent over from Bulgaria to take charge of the Bulgarian Orthodox churches and through them to bring the Bulgarian immigrants under the influence of the Sofia Government, the M.P.O. was able to challenge his control and to prevent the bishop from conducting services. It is thought that the reason for this action on the part of the M.P.O. was the subordinate place given to the Macedonians in the Boris Government, rather than any ideological differences.

When Bishop Andrei returned to Bulgaria recently he left as his substitute Belko Popoff, an American citizen whose loyalty is not questioned. According to one informant, under Popoff is another priest, Cyril S. Nicholoff, who acts as a sort of chaplain to the M.P.O., and who is more Bulgaria-minded. A Father George Nicoloff is referred to in the *Naroden Glas* of September 4, which publishes letters urging Father Nicoloff to open his church to members of the opposing faction, and accusing the Macedonians of trying to exercise a monopoly over the Bulgarian Orthodox churches.

Another priest of importance is Father David Nakoff, of Steelton, Pa. He is said to have been ejected from his parish by a United States Court writ, at the request of the Holy Synod in Bulgaria, for

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insubordination. It is further reported that he still carries on his parish illegally, and that he writes atheistic articles in the Communist *Narudna Volya*.

*The Macedonian-American
People's League*

At the opposite extreme, politically, from the M.P.O. is the Macedonian-American People's League, identified as a Communist-dominated organization. Like the M.P.O., it favors an autonomous Macedonia, but it would have it one of a series of independent Soviet republics. It takes its policy from Moscow, and at the present time community of interests makes it subscribe enthusiastically to the American war effort. Originally it was part of the M.P.O., but about 1940 the pro-Soviet elements broke off and founded the Macedonian-American People's League. Its president is Simele Voydanoff, and its secretary is George Pirinsky.

The M.P.O. is violently opposed to Communism. While its officers admit that the M.A.P.L. is also fighting for an autonomous Macedonia, and with a United Nations victory has a better chance of attaining its end, they assert that there would be no place for them in a Communist Macedonia, and that they will under no circumstances cooperate with the M.A.P.L.

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OFFICE OF SPECIAL AGENT
FOREIGN NATIONAL SECURITY BRANCH

October 22, 1943

MEMORANDUM: French Politics in the United States

The reaction in French circles to two recent developments -- the release of a joint statement signed by Edouard Herriot and Jules Jeanneney as Parliamentary presidents to protest against the dissolution of the vestiges of the French Parliament, and the welcome given by General Charles de Gaulle's Fighting French to Charles Vallin, former vice-president of the reactionary Croix de Feu -- throws light not only on the political character of the Fighting French movement but also on the differences which divide the French political emigration.

That Herriot's potential influence within France may still be considerable is indicated by the fact of his being placed under arrest after his and Jeanneney's protest to Vichy received widespread publicity in the United States and in Great Britain. Before this, Herriot was belittled in an article published in the London edition of *La Marseillaise* (August 30), de Gaulle's organ published also in Cairo and New York. (See Memorandum H-8.) The article in question was written by Francois Quilici, editor of *La Marseillaise*, and suggested that Herriot and Jeanneney had never been of any consequence, and that they, like the regime they had represented, were not likely to be important in the future.

Even after the Herriot-Jeanneney protest was publicized, *Marseillaise* (September 13) maintained its derogatory attitude toward Herriot. In general, however, anti-Vichy French circles have taken a different view. In a radio address made on September 11, Andre Philip, former Socialist deputy who is now Commissioner of the Interior for the Fighting French, praised the statement of Herriot and Jeanneney as a reawakening of the French conscience. *Pour la Victoire*, the French journal published in New York by Madame Tabouis, carried (September 19) a letter signed by five ex-deputies, ranging from Left to Right in their political views, who joined in backing Herriot's stand. From the list of deputies -- Pierre Cot, Edouard Jonas, Henri de Kerillis, Herve de Lyrot and Pierre Mendes-France -- the name of former premier Camille Chautemps was conspicuously missing.

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Chautemps, in a letter to *Paris* in October is objected to this omission. He professed his support of Herriot and asserted that the French cause in the United States would be advanced if all who agreed on essential matters could close ranks, regardless of former positions or of how they may have stood on the question of the armistice. Chautemps himself, it will be recalled, voted for the armistice and has been a fixed membership in the free French organization, *France Libre*.

Despite these public professions, there has been some evidence that the militant supporters of General de Gaulle are in private opposed to Herriot and in particular object to his defense of the French Parliament. The distinction in attitude toward Herriot taken by de Gaulle's advocates and that taken by those who look with suspicion upon the General's political ambitions is brought out by an analysis of two statements, one by the New York weekly *France Speaks* which represents the French trade union movement, and the other in the speech, referred to above, which was broadcast by Andre Philip on the Brazzaville radio. *France Today* (September 24) hails the stand taken by Herriot and Jeanneney as proof that the Third Republic is still the legitimate regime in France. It argues that the Vichy regime, having received its authority from Parliament, was legal up to the day the Parliamentary bureaux were suppressed by Laval. "If the people of France take the words of Herriot and Jeanneney at their full value," the article declares, "there is no longer a regime crisis in France, there is need only for reform of the constitution. . . by legal means."

It is evident that the article is intended to prove that any attempt of the Fighting French to set up a government will be as illegal as the Vichy regime now is. "Bravely and faithfully," it concludes, Herriot and Jeanneney have fought for one end: "to establish the political continuity of the nation."

On the other hand, Andre Philip, representing the official de Gaulle view, has been careful to insist that the political continuity of France has been broken. The Vichy regime has been illegal from its start, Philip declared on September 11; the authority of the Republic

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was ended by a coup. Though Philip emphasized that "all the decisions of the Petain Government, from the day of its establishment, have been void," he implied that ultimately a new regime must be established by revolutionary means. The door is thus kept open for the "Fourth Republic" which General de Gaulle has demanded in many of his statements.

Meanwhile the French press in the United States has been arguing the case of Charles Vallin, who recently escaped from France with the Socialist Pierre Brossette to join the Fighting French. English and American journals, as well as many individuals in French emigre circles, have criticized the Fighting French for accepting the support of a man like Vallin, who had been prominent in a political league as far to the right as the Croix de Feu and who had been close to Marshal Petain. This criticism has been expressed in *France Speaks* which declares (September 24) that Vallin is an enemy of democracy who sat as a member of the "Conseil de Justice Politique" during the Riom trial. In the American edition of de Gaulle's *La Marseillaise* (October 2), editor Francois Quillet retorts that Vallin was one of the minority of three who voted against the condemnation of those accused at Riom, and asserts that he accepted the post with the hope of rectifying the commission's judgment.

In *Pour la Victoire* (October 2) Henri de Kerillis, former rightist deputy who voted against the Munich agreement, defends "his friend" Charles Vallin, and denies that his welcome in London means that the de Gaulle movement is turning Fascist. The pre-war leagues in France, Kerillis argues, though undoubtedly used by the Germans and Italians, were the expression, not only of fear of Communism, but of a search for some peace of spirit in the midst of a dissolving social order. Thus many of the best elements joined the Croix de Feu in the hope of finding there camaraderie, solidarity, a sense of honor and the cult of *la gloire*. Vallin, according to Kerillis, was always among the best. It is not Fascism which he now brings to the de Gaulle movement, but the spirit of revolt against the forces and the men which made France fall a victim to Fascism. Kerillis insists that Vallin has become the real chief of the Croix de Feu, which now joins with all other patriotic elements -- Communists, repentant Cagoulards, and socialists -- to

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begin the ultimate struggle for victory.

More significant than this defense of the *Croix de Feu*, which many emigres will undoubtedly challenge, is the argument developed by Pierre Brosselette to justify his association with Vallin. In the October 2 issue of the New York edition of *La Marseillaise*, Brosselette argues that all aspects of French political life must be included within the Fighting French movement. The old parties will live only by their representation among the de Gaullists: "So Philip has come to assure us of the representation of the popular masses; Vallin of the representation of the small industrialists and artisans; and eventually all the 'families' of France will be found within the Gaullist circle, represented by their most dynamic elements, devoted to the reconstruction as well as to the liberation of their country."

In urging that the Fighting French should represent all the political segments of French life, Brosselette develops the thesis that this representation is possible because the political divisions of France have been transformed since the capitulation. Nothing surprised him more on arriving in London, he asserts, than the common assumption that the old quarrels between the Left and the Right continue, whereas actually the class issue has been transcended by the issue of resistance or collaboration. Thus Philip "has not denied his socialism; but his socialism - and that of Blum also - has been profoundly altered by the experiences of the past years; and if Vallin has remained within the frame of his party, it is with his ideas and his disposition entirely transformed."

Now all the elements of resistance agree, according to Brosselette, on the necessity of a stable and strong executive, the rationalization of the national economy, and on many other fundamental issues.

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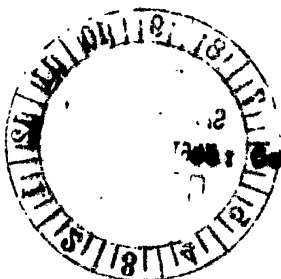
Mr. DeWitt C. Poole

Nov. 25, 1942

William L. Langer

I have read with great interest your letter to Mr. Shepard Morgan dated November 23rd, and this is merely a note to express my complete concurrence.

As you already know, I believe it to be essential in the furtherance of the work of the Office of Strategic Services that the Research and Analysis Branch and the Foreign Nationalities Branch should maintain the closest contact and should collaborate whenever and wherever possible. We in this Branch consider ourselves extremely fortunate to have a man of Mr. Morgan's caliber as our Chief Representative in London. We are happy to know that you think he may also be of some assistance to you. Since Mr. Morgan is very eager to contribute to the success of this organization in every way, I believe we are all three in agreement and I wish you would consider yourself free to call on him for any assistance within reason.



Colonel Donovan

William L. Langer
Director, Branch of
Research & Analysis

X London
X Foreign Nationalities Br.

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November 23, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR COLONEL DONOVAN:

Dr. Langer and Mr. Shepard Morgan have shown a friendly and cooperative attitude in suggesting that Shepard will be glad, as an incident to his work in London for Research and Analysis, to bear the interests of the Foreign Nationalities Branch in mind.

Following a successful conference on this subject between Langer, Morgan, Meritt and myself, I am sending to Morgan a letter outlining our interests. A copy is attached and I hope will have your approval.

DCP

DeWitt C. Poole

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OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
Washington, D. C.

November 23, 1942.

Shepard Morgan, Esq.
Care of Dr. William Langer
Office of Strategic Services
Washington, D. C.

Dear Shepard:

The Foreign Nationalities Branch was established by Colonel Donovan about a year ago, at the request of the State Department, to study "foreign politics in the United States." We conceive this phrase to embrace political activities in the United States which relate to problems abroad and which are carried on by foreign political refugees who are here and by American citizens who retain an active interest in the political fortunes of the countries from which they or their parents came.

The subject matter of our study is foreign, the locus domestic, and it is plain that in order to understand what is going on, we must look beyond the domestic arena, keeping abreast of developments abroad, especially those of a kind to have direct repercussions in the United States.

You will see that we have a very real interest, therefore, in a good many things that happen in London,

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which is the residence of eight or nine governments-in-exile, and we shall be sincerely grateful if, incidentally to your functioning in London on behalf of the Research and Analysis Branch, you would also keep our interest in mind and let us know, by cable or otherwise, of occurrences and developments which are likely to have a direct effect upon "foreign politics in the United States" and so fall within the scope of our responsibility. At the same time, in accordance with the permission kindly given by Dr. Langer, we may take the liberty on occasion of cabling you specific questions. We shall certainly attempt to keep the number of such requests within bounds. If at any time we seem to place an undue burden on you, I ask you to let me or Dr. Langer know at once.

Our interest in respect of particular nationalities is determined by (1) the intensity of political activity at any particular time, and (2) the extent and political dynamism of the national group within the United States to which this activity relates. Concretely, we have a very special interest at present in the following national situations:

Yugoslavian. As you know, Yugoslavian politics are agitated by the contending interests and aspirations of Serb and Croat elements -- also, in a lesser degree, the

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Slovenian. The reflection of this activity in the United States is thrown somewhat into reverse by the fact that, whereas in Yugoslavia there are many more Serbs than Croats, in the United States there are many more of Croat extraction than Serbian. As in the case of all the national groups, reactions in the United States take on a great, at times even a decisive, importance, because (1) of the transcendent political power of this country in the world which is now shaping up, and (2) the relatively large amounts of cash which national elements in the United States dispose of (through beneficial and other societies, rich individuals and so on) and are often ready to spend for foreign political ends.

In addition to the Yugoslav Embassy in Washington, there are three or more Yugoslav Ministers of State in New York City. All three Ministers are active politically and pursue independent courses of their own. They are out of touch with the Yugoslav Embassy in Washington; in at least three cases they feel a bitter political antipathy to the Ambassador.

Correspondingly in London the Yugoslav Government-in-exile is segmented by an officers' group around the King, a group of "Greater Serbia" enthusiasts among the Ministers, and an opposed group of Ministers who are more democratic

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in thought and devoted to the concept of a federated Yugoslavia. These divisions are further exacerbated or cut across by racial and religious lines. It is easy to understand then that the Government dwells permanently in crisis.

It is hardly necessary to add that governments-in-exile are in any case fragile, being in large part fictitious. Immune to the normal readjustments of parliamentary procedure and exercising their sovereignty only in part and then under severe restriction, they become constantly more unreal and ineffectual in leadership with the passage of time. They degenerate into personal bickerings and strivings which are still kept politically formidable nevertheless by the continuing fiction of sovereignty.

If we are to keep the Director of the Office of Strategic Services, the State Department and other Executive Departments informed of Yugoslav politics as they unfold in the United States, it is obviously important for us to know what, in the main, are the trends and potentialities within the Yugoslav Government-in-exile in London; also what is going on among any non-official Yugoslav political organizations of importance

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which may exist in London and whose activities may reach into the American arena or affect political thought over here.

Czechoslovakian. The United States is really the birthplace of Czechoslovakia. Thomas G. Masaryk, the Father of Czechoslovakia, was as much at home here as in his native land. He enjoyed not alone the fullest freedom in laying the foundations here for what subsequently became Czechoslovakia, but had access to the White House and the halls of Congress and was not without influence upon the shaping of purely American policy.

Against this background, the numerous and economically substantial Czech and Slovak elements in our population may again affect the emerging future of Czechoslovakia in a very real way. Indeed, so far as there is any free political life at present for Czechs and Slovaks, this is to be found in the United States and in London.

In addition to the Czechoslovak Legation in Washington, there is a Czechoslovak Information Center in New York headed by Dr. Papanek, who enjoys the rank of Minister Plenipotentiary. A close relationship exists between Dr. Papanek and his staff and many of the American citizens who are prominent in the political life of the Czech and Slovak communities here. Within the past year

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the situation has been disturbed by the arrival in the United States of Dr. Milan Hodza, former Prime Minister of Czechoslovakia, advocate of "self-government" for Slovakia, and political opponent of Benes. Partly under Hodza's stimulus an important group of American Slovak societies has broken away, within the past fortnight, from the older structure of Czechoslovak organization in the United States. The whole Czechoslovak position may be weakened. The Peace Conference, when it comes, may be confronted by a Slovak as well as a Czechoslovak delegation.

Meanwhile in London, within the past fortnight, Dr. Lichner, close political associate of Hodza, has been given a ministerial portfolio in the Czechoslovak Government-in-exile. Does this mean that Benes is making a gesture of conciliation toward Hodza, or that Lichner is turning away from Hodza toward Benes? That is the kind of question we might put to you in London, or that you might answer for us without waiting for a query.

It is hardly necessary to go on retailing the precise facts with regard to each situation. The political essentials are much the same: -- a somewhat fictitious government-in-exile in London, diplomatic and other emissaries in the United States, and a national element within the

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American population which is politically sensitive to influences from abroad and, vice versa, exercises its own influence over there.

With the French situation you are familiar. The Polish situation and the Greek fall into the same general category as the Czechoslovakian and the Yugoslavia.

Then there are the enemy countries. As you know, the German and Italian elements in the United States are the most numerous after the old-line Anglo-Saxon. Hungary is represented here by two-thirds of a million in our population, Rumania by a quarter million and Finland the same. The rather slight numerical representation of Bulgaria in the United States includes, however, the high-power Macedonian revolutionists.

As for the German and Italian situations, we should be glad to know from you how the anti-Nazi Germans and the anti-Fascist Italians are organized in London and what they are up to; likewise the Rumanians, Hungarians, and so forth, so far as they may at times seem to have importance.

Then there are nations which have had governments but are now of indeterminate status, such as the Austrians, Albanians and the Baltics (Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia).

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As in New York, so also in London there are some Austrians of consequence, I think, and if they do anything of importance we should be glad to know about it.

The Ukrainians (estimated at 700,000 in the United States) are the outstanding example of a nation or ethnic group of amorphous or disputed political position. Ukrainian activities bear directly upon the political sensibilities of the numerous surrounding nations; and, as you know, the loyalty of Ukrainians to the cause of the United Nations has come very much into question because the Germans naturally sought to make use of Ukrainian nationalism for their own purposes. Recently the Germans appear to have ditched the Ukrainians, but the situation remains confused and dynamic.

Along with the Ukrainians, we should bear the Carpatho-Russians in mind. Following the last World War, since it was impracticable to hold a plebiscite in the sub-Carpathian region itself, the half million or so Carpatho-Russians in the United States were polled; they voted that they wanted their erstwhile European homeland to be in Czechoslovakia and there it was put.

Our three principal co-belligerents present each a particular case from the point of view of the Foreign Nationalities Branch. Great Britain ranks next after

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Germany and Italy as a source of recent migration to the United States. There are in addition the Irish, comparable in domestic numbers with the Russians and Poles, holding a very special position of leadership in the Roman Catholic Church.

Most of the immigration denominated Russian is apolitical or falls politically under other headings such as the Ukrainian. But our relations with the Soviet Russian Government are endowed with a highly important domestic aspect through the activities in the United States of the Communist Party. Incidents occur here of purely foreign political import such as the successful opposition of the Soviet Consulate General in New York to the participation in the New York Victory Parade last summer of delegations of our Lithuanian, Latvian and Estonian citizens under the flags of those countries, and a similar attitude taken in Newark a little later on by one or more Communist-dominated trade unions,

China is represented in the United States mainly by Cantonese, who tend to live in exclusive communities. The situation is enigmatic but has potentialities, with which, however, being in London, you need hardly be concerned.

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Finally, there is the Zionist-Arab complex, which derives much of its motive power from the United States. Intimately connected therewith are our relations generally with the Arabic-speaking peoples, who have small, but still considerable, colonies in the United States and (like the Italians, Germans and Greeks) in Latin America.

I have a feeling that I have done little more than restate some facts which are in the main already known to you, but perhaps the restatement has served to delineate the wide and varied topography in which we work.

As the most convenient way of conveying to you, now, the point of view or spirit in which we attack our responsibility, I enclose a copy of a memorandum got up sometime ago for circulation among the seventy or eighty scholars in the United States (resident at some twenty universities) who, as patriotic volunteers, are helping us to read the foreign-language newspapers. You will see that this memorandum is addressed to a working group and all of it will not be of interest, but you will find there, I think, in easy form a clear statement of the main ideas which guide us.

Let me say again how grateful we are to you and Dr. Langer for your readiness to be of help to us in

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London. I hope that there will be opportunities for us to reciprocate.

With all good wishes, I am

Yours sincerely,

DeWitt C. Poole

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
Foreign Nationalities Branch

Memorandum for Volunteer Helpers:

The interest of the Foreign Nationalities Branch relates to the unfolding of foreign politics in the United States; specifically as this may be observed in --

(1) The political activities of foreign personalities now in the United States as refugees; the related activities of the resident aliens and American citizens of corresponding nationality who are associated with them in these activities; also their various organizations.

(2) The broad reactions to the above-mentioned activities among resident aliens and citizens of corresponding extraction.

(3) Also the reactions of these nationality groups to --

(a) political activities and events abroad; and --

(b) diplomatic acts of the United States Government.

(4) Inter-relations, as they develop currently, among the various groups and their leaders.

The general purpose is to present, by means of timely reports and memoranda, a continuous, composite and politically incisive view of the foreign political activity which World War II has called into being on the American scene. The reports and memoranda go to the agencies of Government where policy is made. The Foreign Nationalities Branch does not itself make decisions of policy. It is an instrument in our democratic process for obtaining the data of decisions and placing these in the authoritative quarters.

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The data sought are those which have been outlined above. Let us illustrate that outline. If the first item -- the political activity of foreign personalities now in the United States -- be illustrated by reference to the Italian community, mention should be made of Sforza and Don Sturzo; the Mussolini Society; Bocca, Antonini and Bellanca. In the case of the Hungarians, the reference might be to Tibor von Eckhardt; in the case of the Rumanians to Davila; and in the case of the Czechs and Slovaks, to Masaryk and Hodza.

Regarding (2) in the outline, we may ask, what general attitude, if any, do the broad masses of Italian-Americans take toward Sforza? What support has Tibor von Eckhardt among Hungarians in the United States? What is Davila's position among the Rumanians?

Heading (3) emphasizes the importance of knowing also what repercussions occur, or are likely to occur, among our multinational population, in consequence of events abroad and diplomatic acts of our own Government. What are the repercussions in the United States among Hungarians and Rumanians and other Central European elements in consequence of the clashes now in process between Hungary and Rumania in Europe? By way of further illustration, reflections in the Jewish and Arabic newspapers from the recent failure of the Cripps mission to India may also be mentioned, as well as the sinking of the S.S. STRUMA, which was but slightly reported in our standard English-language press but filled columns of the Hebrew and Yiddish papers. And regarding

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the heading (3) (b) in the outline, it is manifestly a part of the democratic process to take account (let us say by way of illustration) of the effect produced upon American-Finnish elements when the Department of State published in the Autumn of 1941 its note of warning against conquests in undisputed Russian territory which it had transmitted somewhat earlier to the Government at Helsinki.

Similarly, by way of illustrating the fourth heading, the political branches should be aware of the relations existing from time to time among the Central European elements in the United States, that is, the Poles, Czechs, Slovaks, Austrians, Hungarians, Rumanians, Carpatho-Russians and Ukrainians, whose attitudes toward one another at any moment are determined in an important degree by factors and events in Europe as well as by political activity within their own groups in the United States.

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In political study and appraisal of this kind scrutiny of the foreign-language press published in the United States is obviously of great importance. It does not serve, however, to have these papers, or even selected extracts from them, simply clipped or translated. Needed instead are broadly founded political interpretations in which the contents of the press provide the vein of commentary. Such interpretations are to be had only from those who combine a working command of the languages with a broad historical and general cultural background and a lively sense of the actual in the current movements of political life. Therefore, universities

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social-economic position, etc.; the leaders among them (again a working class) — as distinguished from the refugee leaders.

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July 13, 1942

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FOR THE RECORD

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[illegible]

1. Numbered to correspond with number in Fe column.
 2. Marked sheet under each comment.
 3. Amount to used in Fe column.
 4. Initial (show mark insufficient) before further routing.
 5. Amount taken should be indicated in Comments column.
 6. Amount to released to Registry.
 7. Date and signature sheet.

SECRET

SECRET

MEMORANDUM FOR COLONEL DONOVAN

October 5, 1942

Following is a brief description of the use currently being made by the Foreign Nationalities Branch of the Unvouchered Funds available to it and of the present requirements for such funds:

The employment of Unvouchered Funds by the Foreign Nationalities Branch may be divided into the following categories:

(1) Expenses connected with volunteer readings of newspapers. Present monthly rate of expenditure, approximately \$1,000.00

(2) Monthly grants to specialists on foreign politics ineligible for Civil Service Employment. Present monthly rate of expenditure, approximately 1000.00

(3) Purchase of information, reports, etc. from specialists in foreign politics whose utility to the Foreign Nationalities Branch is too limited or specialized to justify continuing monthly employment. For the third quarter of 1942, commitments for this purpose averaged monthly, approximately 2,550.00

(4) Monthly grants to persons serving the Foreign Nationalities Branch in essential capacities, who can be considered for appointment when the Branch budget is approved. If the budget allowance permits, these persons would then be transferred to Civil Service basis. Present

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monthly rate of expenditure in this category, approximately

\$1,100.00

(5) Reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses to volunteers serving as field reporters on meetings and organizational activities. For the third quarter of 1942, expenditures for this purpose averaged monthly, approximately

\$100.00

Total average monthly expenditures

\$1,200.00

(1) Foreign Language Press Readings: As you know from my memorandum of September 14, 1942, we have been fortunate in securing, on a volunteer basis, the services of a considerable group of university professors, scholars in various foreign-language fields, who read the foreign press for the Foreign Nationalities Branch and submit reports on the foreign-political significance of its contents. At the present time there are about 80 professors and 10 other specialists engaged in this activity on our behalf, working in 12 universities and similar centers. They receive no compensation from us of any kind, but incur various minor expenses in connection with obtaining the material for and preparing the reports which they submit to us. It would seem exceedingly difficult to find any way by which they could be reimbursed for these expenditures through normal government channels. As indicated above, present monthly expenditures for this purpose average \$1,050.00. This comes to less than \$12.00 a month per person.

(2) Persons Ineligible for Appointment: At the present

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persons each month.

(4) Monthly Grants: Three people of unquestioned usefulness to the Foreign Nationalities Branch have been employed on an unvouchered fund basis because of budget restrictions, Civil Service requirements or other considerations of a technical character. Expenditures for this purpose have been at the monthly rate of about \$1,100.00. If the Foreign Nationalities Branch budget, as approved, permits, it might be possible to transfer two of these to employment on a Civil Service basis.

(5) Expense Reimbursement: As in the case of foreign-language press readings, extensive use is made of volunteers who report on meetings and other organizational activities of significance in the study of foreign politics in the United States. Here, too, it is difficult to suggest any way by which their travel and other out-of-pocket expenses incurred in obtaining and transmitting information could be reimbursed through normal channels. Disbursements in this category are at the approximate monthly rate of \$400.00.

The unvouchered funds available to the Foreign Nationalities Branch are thus being used for the acquisition of information and services which are essential to its operation and which cannot be obtained through normal budgetary channels. With the possible exception of two or three persons now being paid from unvouchered funds, who might be transferred to the regular Branch payroll when the budget permits, it does not seem possible to effect any reduction in the present level of unvouchered fund disbursements (about \$5,000 monthly) without seriously impairing

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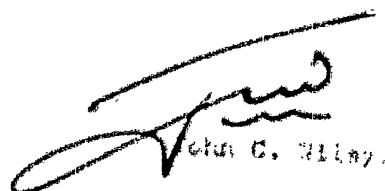
time, the Foreign Nationalities Branch retains the services of 3 persons who are each outstanding authorities in special phases of foreign political activities in the United States. Despite the undoubted qualifications which these persons have for the work of the Branch, the technical requirements of the Civil Service Commission make it impossible to consider them for employment on an official basis. As indicated above, present monthly expenditures for this purpose average \$900.00.

(3) Purchase of Information: It is essential to the work of the Foreign Nationalities Branch to have access to a wide variety of specialized information, both background and current, in order to keep in touch with developments in the various areas of foreign political activity in the United States. Persons possessing this information, or in a position to obtain it, have a limited but definite utility for the work of the Foreign Nationalities Branch. To employ them on a regular basis, even in those cases where Civil Service requirements could be met, would represent an unwarranted imposition on the budget because the contribution which these individuals have to make to the work of the Foreign Nationalities Branch is, in most cases, rapidly exhausted. By purchasing the material they have to offer on a, so-to-speak, piecework basis, the Foreign Nationalities Branch is doing what a magazine would do when it buys from a contributor those articles which are useful to it without thereby incurring any continuing obligation to him. As indicated above, obligations for this purpose have averaged monthly \$1,500.00. The number of persons involved has averaged 7; these have not necessarily been the same

the activity of the Foreign Nationalities Branch.

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If budgetary approval makes possible the above-mentioned transfer to regular payroll of persons now being paid from unvouchered funds, a monthly reduction of about \$1,000.00 (i.e. from \$5,000 to \$4,000 monthly) could be effected. It should, however, be borne in mind that the foreign-language press readings and the field reporting on organizational activities (Items 3 and 5 above), as indicated in my memorandum of September 14, are still expanding and that small additional sums may be required, through the use of unvouchered funds, to cover this expansion.



John C. Wiley.

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
INTEROFFICE MEMO

FROM: D. C. Poole
TO: Major David K. H. Bruce
SUBJECT:

DATE: October 1, 1941

In continuation of the agreement which has been in existence between us for some time, it would be much appreciated if you would authorize Mr. Rehn to make unvouchered funds available to the Foreign Nationalities Branch at the rate of \$5,000 monthly during the remainder of the current fiscal year. Mr. Rehn advises me that his present authorization expired September 30.

KC Poole

CONFIDENTIAL

September 14, 1949

MEMORANDUM FOR COLONEL DONOVAN:

Reference is made to your letter of September 8, 1949, concerning the necessity for avoiding "undercover" activity in the work of the Foreign Nationalities Branch. The concept of "undercover" activity is one which requires definition. It would therefore seem desirable at this time to review in some detail the procedures employed by the Foreign Nationalities Branch in gathering and processing its materials. This will facilitate the preparation of precise instructions with respect to the methods employed by this Branch should such be indicated in the light of the material which follows.

By far the greatest portion of the information which comes to the office of the Foreign Nationalities Branch for processing originates in the so-called "academic outposts". Through the Chancery Division of the Foreign Nationalities Branch contact has been established with outstanding scholars in a number of universities throughout the United States. These have grouped about them members of their faculties with special knowledge of various foreign nationality groups and of the languages involved. Each of these groups has taken responsibility for reading a specified series of foreign language newspapers and periodicals and transmitting regularly to the Chancery Division political analyses of

File

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the contents of these journals and of the political attitudes, trends and activities indicated by these readings. (As far as I know) none of the other government agencies which are currently reading the foreign-language press do so from the standpoint of its significance for an understanding of foreign politics, nor do they command the services of scholars who are competent to appraise such readings in relation to the current political activities of the group in question.

All of these "academic outposts" function on a voluntary basis, viewing this activity as a contribution to the war effort. The only expense incurred by this Branch is in the provision of materials, postage, and similar minor expenses incidental to the preparation and transmission of the readings analyses. There is thus made available to the government, through this Branch, a considerable body of specialized and, in some cases, unique knowledge which would, if the services of the specialists involved were to be compensated on the basis of normal employment, represent a substantial outlay.

The major "academic outposts" at the present time are located at Princeton, Harvard, Wisconsin and California. This service is constantly being expanded as opportunity presents itself. The objective is complete coverage of all significant foreign-language publications in the United States with, so far as feasible, at least two independent reporters on each series of journals.

In addition to the "academic outposts", analyses of readings are also submitted by a small number of highly qualified per-

- 3 -

sons such as librarians of research organizations, outstanding publicists, etc. The work of the volunteer readers is supervised by the Chancery Division.

A second source from which this office obtains information and material for processing is a small group of persons with specialized knowledge of foreign-language groups in various parts of the country. Thus, a Cleveland attorney well known to your office provides us with periodic situation reports on Yugoslav activities in this country. An outstanding Yugoslav journalist who has been in this country for many years gives us similar material based on his connections in the New York area. An outstanding Austrian refugee who is well known as a Catholic publicist reports to us on Austrian and German activities. A German refugee whose position under the Weimar Republic familiarized him with most of the leading figures of the German refugee group now in this country, furnishes us with "Who's Who" information and an interpretation of the role of these persons in anti-Nazi German circles here. A well-known Rumanian personality, now living in Virginia, sends us reports on the Rumanian press and organizational activities in this country.

These cases are cited as typical illustrations of this general source of information which we have developed and which we seek every occasion to expand upon and improve. In general, we have found this a most valuable source of material. The persons who supply us with these reports are well known in the circles of the foreign language group on which they report to us; they have

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many and diversified contacts in these groups and with their leaders and are usually not identified with one organization or movement. The payments which we make for the periodic reports thus submitted come out of our "unvouchered funds" allotment. We have found this to be a quite satisfactory arrangement and I believe that this procedure represents a great saving to the government over any plan which would have the effect of employing these persons on a regular basis. Our experience has been that "specialists" such as those mentioned above often have a real but limited utility for us; when they have given us the information they have in the form of a few periodic reports, we find that further reports are largely repetitions. Our present method of purchasing reports rather than employing their authors enables us to terminate the relationship as soon as it ceases to be valuable to us. It also enables us to test the practical utility of persons whose records seem impressive but who, in actual experience, are not adapted to the requirements of our program. Thus one of the most outstanding authorities on Russian and French politics submitted several reports to us which turned out, contrary to expectations, to have little value for this office. Since we had undertaken no continuing obligation, expense was saved and embarrassment spared.

Supervision of the work of these "reporters", administration of unvouchered funds and the gathering of information from these sources is carried on by the Field Study Division of the Foreign Nationalities Branch and by Mr. Poole in his liaison with

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relationship to the New York office of the O.S.S. Through his periodic visits to that office, Mr. Poole maintains contact with such outstanding foreign political personalities in this country as Count Czernin, Count Gyorza, Mr. Papeneck and other Czechs, Colonel Sadowski and other Poles, and similar leading figures among other foreign groups. Except for my own personal contacts with Free French, Austrian and Polish leaders, contact with these sources of information is usually made in New York and their visits to our Washington office are kept to a minimum.

A second major information-gathering function of the Field Study Division involves reporting on the public meetings of foreign-language groups. From the Press Intelligence Service of the Office of War Information, the Foreign Language Press readers of the Department of Justice, the readings reports of the "academic outposts" and general sources of information, the Field Study Division obtains advance notice of many public gatherings of foreign-language groups -- conventions, rallies, conferences, assemblies, etc. -- throughout the country. Where previous information about the sponsoring organization indicates that the meeting is likely to have political significance, or where it seems desirable to learn something about the organization as a guide to following its activity in the future, the Field Study Division seeks to obtain a report on the proceedings of the meeting and an interpretation of its significance in terms of the concern which this office has with foreign politics in the United States.

The Field Study Division is now in process of developing a

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group of volunteer meeting-reporters whose function will, generally speaking, parallel, in the public meeting field, the work of the "academic outposts" in the press-reading field. These "academic outposts" located in or near large cities (e.g., Philadelphia, Boston), are being enlisted for this purpose. In other cities, journalists, academicians, professional people, YMCA, settlement house and community organization staff members, etc. are being asked to undertake this activity as a service to the war effort. Members of the Field Study Division Staff have been temporarily assigned to Pittsburgh and Chicago, which are major centers of foreign political activity in this country, to arrange for the transmission of such reports. When they have established satisfactory contacts there, it is planned to give them similar assignments in other cities which are likewise important centers of foreign political activity.

Persons who are enlisted as volunteer reporters or press-readers on a continuing basis receive the attached "Statement for Volunteer Workers" which explains the activities and interests of the Foreign Nationalities Branch and indicates how volunteers may cooperate with it.

The maintenance of relationships with these volunteer reporters, supervision of their activities, and the furnishing of advice and stimulation with respect to the reports which they submit is the function of the Field Study Division. The program of this Division is now being developed and expanded along the lines indicated above. As in the case of the "academic outposts", the objective is the building up of a corps of qualified volunteer

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observers and reporters competent to make regular interpretive reports on the political trends and activities of foreign-language groups in all the major centers of such activity in this country. Sufficient variety and diversification is being sought in this volunteer group to guard against subjective or one-sided presentations.

All material flowing into the office of the Foreign Nationalities Branch from the sources above indicated is processed by the staff of this office. With few exceptions, that staff is composed entirely of former university professors, each of whom is responsible for analyzing and interpreting the material in the foreign-language group field in which his training or experience has made him expert. The chief exceptions are myself and a member of our staff whose specialty is Russian and Ukrainian affairs and who was very highly recommended to us by the State Department.

The procedures of the Foreign Nationalities Branch may thus be summarized as:

- (1) Collection of interpretations, made by university professors and others, of foreign politics as reflected in the American foreign-nationality press;
- (2) Procurement of periodic reports on foreign politics from specialists in specific foreign-nationality fields;
- (3) Gathering of information on foreign politics through informal contacts made by staff members of the Foreign Nationalities Branch and leading or well-informed personalities among the foreign-nationality groups;
- (4) Collection, from qualified observers of communal

activity, of reports and interpretations of foreign politics as reflected in the organizational activities of foreign-nationality groups;

(5) Classification, analysis and interpretation of material obtained through steps 1-4, inclusive, by the staff of the Foreign Nationalities Branch, composed chiefly of former university professors who have specialized in various phases of foreign nationality questions. Primary emphasis in the foregoing procedures is laid on accuracy.

In addition to the work outlined above, the Branch is associated with the work of the Supporting Committee of the Psychological Warfare, of which I am a member, and will be represented on the Research and Analysis Planning Committee of C.I.C. by Mr. William J. Gold.

As indicated, the foregoing discussion of the present work of the Foreign Nationalities Branch is stimulated by your letter of September 8, 1942. If there are any specific instructions to be issued to the Foreign Nationalities Branch with respect to its methods of work in the light of that letter and this reply, I shall be very happy to receive them.


John C. Wiley.

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
Foreign Nationalities Branch

Memorandum for Volunteer Helpers:

The interest of the Foreign Nationalities Branch relates to the unfolding of foreign politics in the United States, specifically as this may be observed in --

(1) The political activities of foreign personalities now in the United States as refugees; the related activities of the resident aliens and American citizens of corresponding nationality who are associated with them in these activities; also their various organizations.

(2) The broad reactions to the above-mentioned activities among resident aliens and citizens of corresponding extraction.

(3) Also the reactions of these nationality groups to --

(a) political activities and events abroad; and --

(b) diplomatic acts of the United States Government.

(4) Inter-relations, as they develop currently, among the various groups and their leaders.

The general purpose is to present, by means of timely reports and memoranda, a continuous, composite and politically incisive view of the foreign political activity which World War II has called into being on the American scene. The reports and memoranda go to the agencies of Government where policy is made. The Foreign Nationalities Branch does not itself make decisions of policy. It is an instrument in our democratic process for obtaining the data of decisions and placing these in the authoritative quarters.

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The data sought are those which have been outlined above. Let us illustrate that outline. If the first item -- the political activity of foreign personalities now in the United States -- be illustrated by reference to the Italian community, mention should be made of Sforza and Don Sturzo; the Mussolini Society; Ciano, Antonini and Bellanca. In the case of the Hungarians, the reference might be to Tibor von Eckhardt; in the case of the Rumanians to Davila; and in the case of the Czechs and Slovaks, to Masaryk and Hodsa.

Regarding (2) in the outline, we may ask, what general attitude, if any, do the broad masses of Italian-Americans take toward Sforza? What support has Tibor von Eckhardt among Hungarians in the United States? What is Davila's position among the Rumanians?

Heading (3) emphasizes the importance of knowing also what repercussions occur, or are likely to occur, among our multinational population, in consequence of events abroad and diplomatic acts of our own Government. What are the repercussions in the United States among Hungarians and Rumanians and other Central European elements in consequence of the clashes now in process between Hungary and Rumania in Europe? By way of further illustration, reflections in the Jewish and Arabic newspapers from the recent failure of the Cripps mission to India may also be mentioned, as well as the sinking of the S.S. STRUMA, which was but slightly reported in our standard English-language press but filled columns of the Hebrew and Yiddish papers. And regarding

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the heading (3) (b) in the outline, it is manifestly a part of the democratic process to take account (let us say by way of illustration) of the effect produced upon American-Finnish elements when the Department of State published in the Autumn of 1941 its note of warning against conquests in undisputed Russian territory which it had transmitted somewhat earlier to the Government at Helsinki.

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Serbs and Croats? And so on." Similarly, in the Scandinavian region, what are the current relations between the Finns and the Swedes, the Swedes and the Norwegians? And so on.

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From these facts every volunteer helper may draw the assurance that the contributions which he may elect to make will give support directly and at a crucial point to the democratic cause in the present war.

July 13, 1942

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JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

SEP 25 1942

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Colonel William J. Donovan
Office of Strategic Services
South Building
25th and E Streets, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Attention: Mr. John Wiley

Dear Bill:

For a considerable period of time, this Bureau has been receiving from your Foreign Nationalities Branch memoranda with reference to various aspects of the minority political group activities in the United States. These memoranda are of value to this Bureau for comparison with other similar material received.

I would appreciate it if you would continue to make these memoranda available to this Bureau.

Sincerely,

Edgar

September 3, 1942

Dear Whitney:

John Wiley and Bennett Peale in the Foreign Nationalities Branch have been much interested in your letter of August 14 to David Bruce, reporting Middle's comment on Stepan Fribichevitch's memorandum on the Russian situation, which originated in the Foreign Nationalities Branch. This gives emphasis to the close connection existing between foreign nationality problems in the United States and related developments in London.

I am glad that you have the Foreign Nationalities Branch in mind. I understand that you receive these memoranda regularly; some of them should be of considerable interest to you. I should be glad if you, on your side, would supply the Branch with material coming into your possession which you think might be of help to them.

I believe that Peale sent you, under date of May 26, a general statement of the Branch's interest and responsibility.

Very sincerely yours,

William J. Donovan.

Whitney Sheperdson, Esq.,
Office of Strategic Services
1 Grosvenor Square, W. 1
London, ENGLAND

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION
INTEROFFICE MEMO

FROM: John G. Wiley
TO: James Murphy
SUBJECT:

DATE: August 31, 1942

1. coincidence of vacancies had reduced the staff of the Foreign Nationalities Branch on June 17 to 31. That fact was pointed out and authorization asked for 35, which represented the actual working quota, but in accordance with the general ruling made at that time, more than two months back, the provisional limit for the Branch was frozen at 31.

Experience during the past two months has shown the operation of the Branch to be seriously hampered in consequence. It is found to be impossible to perform certain essential services.

This situation promises to become increasingly acute in the weeks immediately ahead, as a result of directives which, as you appreciate, call for the extension and acceleration of these services.

In case we are reallocated the 35 positions originally projected, we shall be able to make enough appointments to our clerical staff to avoid delays in the mechanical processing of materials.

- 2 -

We should still, however, be compelled to limit the extent of our coverage of certain important groups, because of the fewness of our trained professional men. In the last two weeks our experienced specialists have discussed their fields fully with DeWitt Poole and me, as we have requested them to consider the new obligations assumed by the Branch. In all cases they have not only emphasized the delays caused by the shortage of clerical workers, but they have pointed out the need for adding key professionals at certain points on our roster of personnel, — not after October 1 or when the budget may be approved, but as soon as possible. To do this would require additions to our staff above the figure of 35 mentioned above.

Specifically these are the gaps most urgently requiring attention:

- A P3 or P4 in the Slavic field. (New position)
- A provision that one man now working as Consultant be brought permanently onto the staff (Mr. Lindabury) vice Mr. V. Petrullo, as a P5. (New position as far as Branch budget is concerned)
- A provision that a man of professional character be obtained for Branch work in New York as a P4. (New position)

- 3 -

A P6 for the Latin section vice Mr. Reynolds, promoted.

In all, this would call for authorization to employ in the near future four persons of professional standing outside the limitation of 35 originally requested. However, two of the four positions concerned are replacements in fact. In one case, (Mr. Lindabury's) we must clarify his status, for he is obliged to answer a request from Princeton University that he return there for the fall term.

To sum up, we need today, above the limit of 31 persons, the following:

- * 2 CAF 2 Clerk-typists at \$1440
- * 2 CAF 3 Assistant Clerk-stenographers at \$1620
- 2 P3 or P4 Social Science Analysts at \$3200 - \$3800
- * 1 P5 (R. Lindabury vice V. Petrullo) at \$4800
- * 1 P6 vice R. Reynolds at \$5600

* All starred positions represent positions which have been filled in past months but are now vacant and cannot be refilled unless we can go above the limit of 31 appointments. There is the special case of Mr. Petrullo's position; while he has not been on our budget, he has been on our staff and his departure would have the effect of leaving a gap.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

July 31, 1942

Mr. Elmer Davis
Office of War Information
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Davis:

Thank you very much for your letter of July 29. I am pleased that the reports of our Foreign Nationalities Branch have been of use, and of course we shall be glad to continue to send this material. We should also be glad to have you indicate from time to time special reports which you might like to have furnished.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan
Director

OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE TREASURY
OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

Washington, D.C.

July 29, 1942

Colonel William J. Donovan
Director, Office of Strategic Services
Administration Building
25th & "H" Street, N.W.,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Colonel Donovan:

I understand that the Foreign Nationalities Branch, recently transferred from the Coordinator of Information to the Office of Strategic Services, has furnished valuable reports on foreign politics waged within the United States to the Foreign Language Division of this office.

I hope that these reports will continue to come to us, if possible on an increased scale. They are of great value not only to the Foreign Language Division but to the entire Office of War Information.

Yours Truly,

Almeda

Elmer Davis
Director
Office of War Information

*copy sent
to Wiley
7/31/42*



CONFIDENTIAL

TO: Mr. Louis Nuhn
FROM: Mr. G. M. Barnes

July 29, 1944

In accordance with our telephone conversation of July 28th, there is attached a memorandum from Mr. Edwitt G. Poole to Mr. G. M. Barnes requesting unvouchered funds for the Foreign Nationalities Branch.

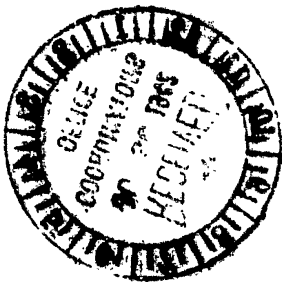
This request has been approved by Colonel William J. Donovan for the amount of \$15,000.

We will appreciate your making these funds available to Mr. Poole as soon as possible.

Attachment.

CMB:vap

cc: William J. Donovan ✓
Edwitt G. Poole

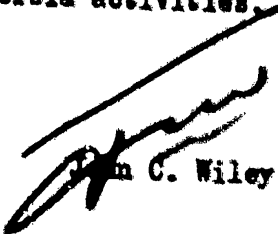


SECRET

June 4, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR COLONEL DONOVAN:

Mr. Poole has been informed by Mr. Hoskins of the State Department that as a result of the information supplied to the Department by this Branch in respect of Serb-Croat differences and the activities of the Yugoslav Minister in the matter, the State Department has warned Mr. Potitch to refrain from his Greater-Serbia activities.


John C. Wiley.

JUN 10 8, 1942

MOST SECRET

May 27, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR COLONEL DONOVAN:

You will recall, no doubt, our memoranda No. 15 of April 13 and No. 26 of May 7, entitled "The Serb Anti-Croat Campaign." We are continuing to follow this situation very closely.

In New York Monday last, DeWitt Poole had an extended conversation with Ban Subasic, former Governor of Croatia, now ranking member of the Yugoslav Government in the United States. He deplored the current agitation between the Serbs and Croats in the United States, saying that reports had come to him which indicated that Serb and Croat workmen could no longer be placed side by side at the workbench. He placed the blame on both sides, but particularly upon the Serbians, and without qualification designated the two principal agitators to be Bishop Dionsiyev of the Serb church and Minister Fotitch. He expressed the view that the agitation could not be successfully quieted down until Mr. Fotitch was warned to desist.

Before this interview Poole had already spoken informally at the State Department of the need of some suitable warning to Fotitch. This morning at the fortnightly meeting of the Interdepartmental Committee on Foreign Nationality Problems, Poole learned, mostly in private

- 2 -

conversations apart from the Committee meeting, that the State Department may be preparing to take rather severe action.

During the Committee meeting, Mr. Cannon of the Near Eastern Division in the State Department referred to the two memoranda circulated by this Branch as being excellent statements of the situation. Later he told Poole that he had, himself, gone to Mr. Welles and laid before him not only the information contained in these memoranda but also some further indications which had come to his attention of an excessive activity on Mr. Fotitch's part. It seemed very likely, though not susceptible of proof, that the Yugoslav Legation was directly supporting the Serbian newspaper in Pittsburgh, Amerikanski Srbobran, which has for sometime been leading the attack upon the Croats and the idea of a Federated Yugoslavia.

Mr. Welles has now taken the matter into his own hands and is said to be considering it along with certain related questions which have come up at this time. The principal of these is the proposal to raise the Yugoslav mission in the United States from a legation to an embassy.

Under a special pledge of secrecy, Mr. Cannon informed Poole further that Mr. Welles was likely to be especially outraged by evidence of undiplomatic activity on Mr. Fotitch's part because Mr. Welles had earlier given Mr. Fotitch a very

- 3 -

special measure of support. Mr. Potitch came to Welles last Autumn and said that various members of the Yugoslav Government were endeavoring to force him out. He asked Mr. Welles' support. Since Mr. Potitch was at that time well liked at the State Department and it seemed desirable, moreover, to preserve the greatest possible degree of continuity in the always somewhat fictitious Yugoslav Government-in-Exile, Mr. Welles consented to let it be known to the other members of the Yugoslav Government that Mr. Potitch enjoyed the complete confidence of the State Department in an unusual degree.

It appears that Mr. Potitch presumed excessively upon the support which Welles thus conceded to him. He has told the Croatian members of the Yugoslav Government that they dare not interfere with him since he has the backing of the United States Government.

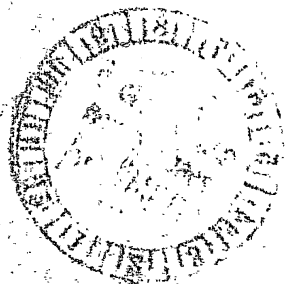
It is not known, of course, precisely what line Mr. Welles will in the end take with Mr. Potitch, but the expectation is that Potitch will have an unpleasant interview as soon as Welles gets around to it.

Meantime, we are cooperating informally with the Office of Facts and Figures, which plans to put pressure to bear upon the Serbian editors who are active in the present agitation. We are also sending translations of some of the more polemic articles in the Amerikanski Srbobran

- 4 -

to the Department of Justice at the particular request
of L. M. C. Smith.

John C. Wiley
John C. Wiley



4/20
May 7, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR COLONEL DONOVAN

The attached copy of a memorandum which we have prepared for the guidance of our volunteer helpers will be of interest to you, I think.

Please note particularly the outline on the first page. Does this seem to you to indicate adequately and accurately the scope of this Branch's responsibility?


John C. Wiley

For Nat. 6181
x Volunteers
x Ch. Leg

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION
FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

Memorandum for Volunteer Release:

The interest of the Foreign Nationalities Branch relates to the unfolding of foreign politics in the United States; specifically as this may be observed in --

(1) The political activities of foreign personalities now in the United States as refugees; the related activities of the resident aliens and American citizens of corresponding nationality who are associated with them in these activities; also their various organizations.

(2) The broad reactions among resident aliens and citizens of corresponding extraction to the above-mentioned activities.

(3) Also the reactions of these foreign-nationality groups to --

(a) political activities and events abroad; and --

(b) diplomatic acts of the United States Government.

(4) Inter-relations, as they develop currently, among the various foreign-nationality groups and their leaders.

The general purpose is to present, by means of timely reports and memoranda, a continuous, composite and politically incisive view of the welter of foreign political activity which World War II has called into being on the American scene. The reports and memoranda go to the Coordinator of Information and the other Branches of his Office; the Office of Facts and Figures;

- 2 -

the Department of State; the Departments of Justice, War and Navy; and other executive agencies where policy is made. The Foreign Nationalities Branch does not itself make decisions of policy. It is an instrument in our democratic process for obtaining the data of decisions and placing these in the authoritative quarters.

The data sought are those which have been outlined above. Let us illustrate that outline. If the first heading -- political activities of foreign personalities now in the United States as refugees -- be illustrated by reference to the Italian community, mention should be made of Count Sforza and Don Sturzo among others -- the Mazzini Society and such Italo-American leaders as Pope, Antonini and Bellanca. In the case of the Hungarians, the reference would be to Tibor von Eckhardt, Anthony F. Balasy, Professor Vambery and others; among the Rumanians, Davila; among the Czechs and Slovaks, Masaryk and Hodza.

To illustrate (2) in the outline, we might ask, what general attitude, if any, do the broad masses of Italian-Americans take toward Sforza? What support has Tibor von Eckhardt among Hungarians in the United States? What is Davila's position among the Rumanians?

Heading (3) emphasizes the importance of knowing also what repercussions occur, or are likely to occur, among our multinational population, in consequence of (a) events abroad, and (b) diplomatic acts of our own Government. Precisely how are Hungarians and Rumanians and other Central European elements in

- 3 -

the United States being moved by the clashes now in process between Hungary and Rumania in Europe? Further illustrations: Reflections in the Jewish and Arabic newspapers from the recent failure of the Cripps mission to India; the sinking of the S.S. SYRMA, which was but slightly reported in our standard English-language press but filled columns of the Hebrew and Yiddish papers. As to (3) (b) in the outline, it is manifestly a part of the democratic process to take account (illustrating again) of the effect produced upon American-Finnish elements when the Department of State published in the Autumn of 1941 its note of warning against conquests in undisputed Russian territory which it had transmitted somewhat earlier to the Government at Helsinki.

Similarly, with respect to heading (4), the political branches need to be aware of the relations existing from time to time among the Central European elements in the United States -- that is, the Poles, Czechs, Slovaks, Austrians, Hungarians, Rumanians, Carpatho-Russians and Ukrainians, whose attitudes toward one another at any moment are determined in an important degree by factors and events in Europe.

Scrutiny of the Foreign-Language Press.

In political study and appraisal of this kind scrutiny of the foreign-language press published in the United States is

- 4 -

obviously of great importance. It does not suffice, however, to have these papers, or even selected extracts from them, simply translated. Needed instead are broadly founded political interpretations in which the contents of the press provide the vein of commentary. Such interpretations are to be had only from those who combine working command of languages with a broad historical and general cultural background and a lively sense of the actual in the current movements of political life. Therefore, universities and other centers of culture have been looked to; and there volunteer helpers have been found whose services could not indeed be had, in most instances, on any other than a voluntary basis.

Periodical reports from these volunteer sources have proved to be of the greatest value. As already indicated, the reports desired need to be much more than mere summary translations of the contents of papers and magazines from week to week. Rather they should be estimates and appreciations at brief intervals of political developments within each group and among the groups -- always in relation to the foreign field -- based mainly perhaps upon press extracts, but also upon some personal contact with leaders in the respective groups and the general body of resident aliens and citizens who make them up. Attention may also well be given to foreign-language radio broadcasts in case they can be heard.

- 5 -

The Kind of Data Needed.

Data are needed first of all which will enable the chancery workers who make up the staff in Washington to prepare basic reports with respect to the several ethnic or nationality groups. The following outline will indicate more precisely the categories of data required:

- (1) (a) Personal data on recent refugees who may be accounted political leaders (that is, a working Who's Who).
- (b) Organizations, also more informal groupings, among these recent refugees.
- (2) (a) The established or background national-group or groups (aliens long resident here and citizens of the first and later generations): - their number, distribution, social-economic position, etc.; the leaders among them (again a working Who's Who) - as distinguished from the refugee leaders.
- (b) Organizations and more informal groupings.

In addition to these basic and less swiftly shifting data, which delineate the political background for each group, notes and commentary are wanted on current political activities and events, regard being had always to foreign as distinguished from domestic politics. Public meetings which bear on foreign politics are of much interest. In the case of meetings of importance, advance information is desired as to date, place and purpose (ostensible and real); and a subsequent report or reports on the actual event. The latter should not be just a record of superficial aspects but a penetrating appraisal of the political significance of the event and its probable consequences.

- 6 -

As indicated above, particular attention should be paid to repercussions within the nationality group or groups in the United States from political events abroad and policy decisions by the United States Government. Examples have already been given. Add to these such events as the recent visit to the United States of Prime Minister Sikorski of Poland, and the advent to power of Pierre Laval in France.

Finally, inter-group relations and the more complex reactions connected therewith have to be followed. What are the current relations between the Slovaks and Hungarians in the United States (leaders, different groups and the broad masses); the Hungarians and the Rumanians; the Czechs and the Poles; the Bulgarians, Slovenes, Serbs and Croats? And so on. Similarly, in the Scandinavian region, what are the current relations between the Finns and the Swedes, the Swedes and the Norwegians? And so on.

The Limits of Inquiry.

The problem of inter-group relations leads to the question of the current political relationship of each foreign-nationality group with the general body of the American nation and so with the United States Government. Problems of war-cooperation and loyalty then arise. In this shadowy zone the interest and competence of the Foreign Nationalities Branch comes not too sharply to an end. This Branch is not directly concerned with morale-building -- that is the task of O.F.F. and O.C.D. Also we are not policemen; we

- 7 -

are not concerned with sedition, secret meetings, sabotage and betrayal. That is the province of F. B. I. Nor are we exerting ourselves to obtain evidence of these nefarious activities. If evidence of the kind comes perchance into our possession, of course we transmit it to the right quarter, as any other good citizen would do.

Foreign Politics in the United States.

The province of this Branch, let it be clearly understood, is foreign politics -- foreign politics as they are unfolding within the United States. As in the time of the last World War, but now in an even more advanced degree, the United States has become a busy arena of foreign political activity and intrigue. This interesting historical phenomenon derives its being and its intensity from two principal facts -- first, in no other large area of the world today is anything like free political life permitted; secondly, the United States has long been the haven of the oppressed and its body politic a veritable ethnic reproduction of the other politically important parts of the world. Therefore, to study from day to day and from moment to moment the unfolding of foreign politics within the United States is a governmental function that is imperative and vital, and a source of extraordinary interest to the scholar and observer.

From these facts every volunteer helper may draw the assurance that the contributions which he may elect to make will give support directly and at a crucial point to the democratic cause in the present war.

*Discontinue Activities
in Latin America
& Caribbean*

April 25, 1942

DIRECTIVE

TO: John C. Wiley
FROM: William J. Donovan

In view of our relations with the State Department, The Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs and the FBI, you are directed to have the Foreign Nationalities Branch of COI discontinue any activities which have to do with Latin America.

COPY FOR GENERAL DUNOVAN

URGENT

Colonel James H. Porgan

D. C. Poole, Director
Foreign Nationalities

5 November 1943

When the Committee from the Joint Chiefs of Staff discusses with you on Monday the question of the allotment of military personnel to OSS, question may arise with respect to this Branch for example, why personnel of this character should be used for the work of political intelligence. Therefore it may be well for me to report to you the following specific case.

You will remember that among the agreements signed at Moscow by the United States, Great Britain, and the USSR was one promising independence to Austria. Here is a piece of psychological warfare which might conceivably in the end count for more than several divisions in the achievement of victory over Germany.

There is good reason to believe that the initiative for this particular agreement respecting Austria came from Secretary Hall. I know of my own knowledge that Mr. Hall has for more than a year entertained a lively interest in the Austrian problem. Nearly a year ago, in fact, he sent word to me through one of his assistants that he desired to

- 2 -

Deny us all the current information, or political intelligence, which we could supply in that connection.

It has been possible for us to send Mr. Hall a good deal and I know that much, if not all of it, has come to his personal attention. It is a fair assumption that the material which we have supplied formed some considerable part of the background for Mr. Hall's action in Moscow.

Now one of our most important sources of information with regard to Austrian matters during the past year or year and a half has been an individual named Friediger, an Austrian citizen who worked for us on WFF from the autumn of 1941 until he was inducted into the Army in June 1943. Friediger has now come back to us in uniform and it is for him specifically that this Branch has asked for one enlisted man in the pending allotment. Friediger will soon be a citizen of the United States and we plan to continue to use him actively in connection with the Austrian situation and other situations in Central Europe.

This case seems to me to illustrate clearly to what valuable uses, from a military point of view, individual soldiers can be put by G-2, even when the work which they are doing is not a part of Special Operations but lies in the field of political intelligence.

cc: General Donovan

Initiated

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D. C. (25)

30 August, 1943

FNB 12 26 2
SECRET
-Sforza

MEMORANDUM FOR THE UNITED STATES JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
SUBJECT: Comments by Count Sforza on Italy.

The following comments by Count Sforza on the political situation in Italy were obtained by our Foreign Nationalities Branch on 28 August and are transmitted for your information.

Speaking in New York yesterday with Malcolm Davis, Count Sforza emphasized the disquietude he felt because all contact had been lost for some time with the head of the Action Party in Italy.

On the other hand, it appeared that Togliatti (Ercoli) and other Communist agitators were active in Italy. Sforza feared that the situation might degenerate into a simple confrontation between Communism on the one hand and a renovated Fascism on the other. The obvious moral was that the most active possible support should be given by the American and British Governments to the elements of moderation and democracy.

William J. Donovan
Director

WJD does not
wish this sent
OCT 3

SECRET

3 Aug. 43

Office of Strategic Services
WASHINGTON, D. C.



August 26, 1945

MEMORANDUM TO GENERAL DONOVAN:

"Speaking in New York yesterday with Malcolm Davis, Count Sforza emphasized the disquietude he felt because all contact had been lost for some time with the head of the Action Party in Italy.

On the other hand, it appeared that Togliatti (Ercoli) and other Communist agitators were active in Italy. Sforza feared that the situation might degenerate into a simple confrontation between Communism on the one hand and a renovated Fascism on the other. The obvious moral was that the most active possible support should be given by the American and British Governments to the elements of moderation and democracy.

~~I pass this on for whatever interest it may have.~~

DeWitt C. Poole

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
630 - 5TH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y.

SECRET

August 21, 1961

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL DONOVAN:

(1) From my friends in the Attorney General's Office I learn very confidentially that Edgar Hoover has complained to the Attorney General that the British continue to violate the agreement under which they were to desist from active intelligence operations in the United States. Hoover's complaint seems to relate particularly to the use of the Massini Society for alleged undercover work. The British did use the Massini Society in that way before December, 1941, but I am convinced they are not doing so now.

(2) My friends in the Attorney General's Office are concerned by evidences which are reaching them that the Polish Government-in-Exile is increasingly active underground in the United States. They did not give me any specifications.

When later I mentioned the matter conversationally at the State Department, the answer was that no doubt the Poles were doing that very thing and it would be all right with the person with whom I was speaking if the Justice Department caught them at it.

As you know Colonel Mitkevich has superseded Sadowski. The talk is that Mitkevich is really the No. 1 Pole here and tells the Ambassador what to do. It is said that he is spending a lot of money

-2-

SECRET

and has many agents over the country, one purpose being to turn the Polish American groups into pressure groups on the American Government on behalf of the Polish Government-in-Exile.

The attitude of my friends at Justice is tolerant. They are not disposed to take any brusque action.

(3) As you know, I think, a good deal of suspicion exists also with regard to the Czechoslovaks. They feel themselves very much at home in the United States. At Justice there was not so much talk about the Czechs this time -- only an intimation of some distrust; but the man on the Czech desk at the State Department reiterated recently an annoyance he has long felt with the Czechs by reason of their excessive activity here, as he sees it. This man recalled an official letter from the Czechs at the end of 1941, I think, indicating that they confessed at that time to having more than 300 agents in 43 States. They justified the situation, he said, by reference to cooperation with the Donovan organization.

(4) I bring these situations to your attention because the Polish and Czech situations (but not on the other hand Hoover's new offensive against the British) are still in an early and manageable state. There have not yet been any commitments to action. I should be glad to speak any informal word you might care to have me speak at Justice or State.

KCP

DeWitt G. Poole

cc - General Magruder

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

To: The Director of Strategic Services
 From: DeWitt C. Peale
 Subject:

Date: June 14, 1944

I am pleased to report that it is proving to be possible to fill advantageously the vacancies in the Staff of the Foreign Nationalities Branch which have been created recently by the exigencies of the draft.

As Chief of the Chancery Division, in the place of Robert L. Reynolds who is going to London for R and A, we have Carl W. Elegen who came to us a half a year ago as a Section Chief. As may be seen by reference to Who's Who Elegen has a distinguished record as an archaeologist. He is also a keen political observer. He is especially competent for nationality groups which derive from the Balkans and the area of the Eastern Mediterranean.

For Chief of the Field Study Division in the place of Moses Beckelman who goes elsewhere in OSS, we have now been able to obtain the man whom we wanted for this job more than a year ago. This is Malcolm W. Davis whose record also appears in Who's Who. I have arranged with Nicholas Murray Butler for Davis to have leave from the Carnegie Endowment in order to take this post. Davis speaks Russian as well as German and French, and is particularly competent for Central and Eastern Europe. He has lived abroad many years and has much political good sense and a very wide acquaintance.

-2-

To take over the work which Reynolds did in connection with the Italians and other Romance language groups, we have in view Professor Lily Ross Taylor of Bryn Mawr who is an old friend and collaborator of Elegen's. *Her biography appears in Who's Who.*

We are still hunting for a good desk man in the Slavic field. As you know, the available personnel here is very scarce. We have prospects however.

I should very much like to introduce Mr. Elegen and Mr. Davis to you next week and shall telephone your office and see if I can arrange an appointment.

ACB

For. Nat. Sec. 11/3/2.
 X Free World Council
 X State Dept.

CONFIDENTIAL
 PMS

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
 Foreign Nationalities Branch

MAY 2, 1941

MEMORANDUM for the Director of Strategic Services
 Department of State

In recent conversation with a member of the staff of the Foreign Nationalities Branch, Professor Rostam Vambery, leader of the New Democratic Hungary movement, declared that plans to hold a Conference on Free Movements at Antwerp (reported in our memorandum dated April 16, 1941) had been postponed.

This decision, according to Professor Vambery, was reached at a meeting within the last fortnight of those leaders and representatives of "free movements" who have been working in close collaboration within the European Council of the Free World Association. Present at the meeting were Count Carlo Sforza, Alvarez del Vayo, General Julius Doetsch, Charles A. Davila, Count Ferdinand Czernin, and an unnamed representative of the Fighting French. Professor Vambery was absent on account of illness.

CONFIDENTIAL
F H O

- 2 -

The participation of Count Sforza and a member of the Fighting French represented in the eyes of the other leaders a considerable success and a further consolidation of the potential opposition to what are deemed to be certain policies of the Department of State.

It was agreed at the meeting that the unanimity of opinion among those present obviated the need for a "real" conference on the aims of the "free movements." Therefore, the projected conference at Antioch College would be postponed pending the preparation of a memorandum for the Department of State. The memorandum would contain an analysis of the "free movements" and insist upon their importance both in connection with the prosecution of the war and the making of the peace.

While admitting that the "free movements" do not represent their respective countries in the manner of governments-in-exile, the memorandum would nonetheless strongly argue that they are representative to a considerable degree. According to Professor Vambery, it would also include a denunciation of the policy of expediency and a request that the Department of State should make clear its attitude towards the "free movements." Professor Vambery gave the impression that if the attitude of the Department of State did not satisfy these leaders, they would consider themselves fully justified in

OSS
CONFIDENTIAL
 FNS

- 3 -

proceeding to hold a conference which would challenge the Department of State in the most explicit terms and appeal directly to American liberal groups for support.

It is expected that the memorandum will be drawn up by Professor Vambéry in consultation with other members of the group and will be handed to Under Secretary Welles by Count Sforza. Its preparation is now waiting Count Sforza's return to New York on May 20.

An interesting addendum to the views of this group may be seen in remarks which Count Ferdinand Czernin recently made to a staff member of this Branch. Observing that he was neglecting Austrian affairs and turning more and more to collaboration with the representatives of other "free movements," Count Czernin expressed the conviction that the next development to be expected was a definite and concerted movement by various groups which, no longer trying to act in consultation with the Department of State, would work against it. The impression had got abroad, he said, that it no longer paid to be a "good boy," and that the only way to achieve one's ends was to stand up and shout. He added that he was sorry to come to such a conclusion. He felt, however, that such a course was not disloyal to America; rather it was helping America to understand its own true interests.

AW
 DeWitt C. Poole

cc - Deputy Director - IS
 Dep. Dir. - Planning Group for
 Psychological Warfare
 Vice Chairman - Advisory Committee
 Assistant Director - OSS

To: Dr. Rogers

Please give me your views.

WJD

W.J.D.
More of the Darlan affair
results could probably still more to
come. We are likely to stir it all
up again in any European landing
unless military concessions make costly
Director's Office
concessions to avoid offending liberal
elements. I think it ~~best~~
JHR

ENC (The Policy) 11.1.44
CONFIDENTIAL
Spanish
Anti-Fascist

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTEROFFICE MEMO

TO: Colonel Donovan
FROM: The Secretariat

DATE: March 27, 1945

SUBJECT: Confusion Among Liberal and Socialist Italian and Spanish Anti-Fascists in the United States.
(Summary of VNS Memo No. 111)

Considerable confusion now exists among liberal and socialist Italian and Spanish anti-Fascists in the United States. At the time of the Montevideo Conference (August 1942) and shortly thereafter the Italian leadership and the Spanish Accion Republicana Espanola (led by Martinez-Barrio) were preoccupied in strengthening intergroup unity, in planning for combat legions and for national committees, etc. Over against these, the Communists and "philo-communistic" elements built up rival groups around the political societies, Alleanza Garibaldi and Union Democratica, centered in Mexico City.

In the last four months the situation has radically changed with the Italian Massini Society undergoing a shakeup by a series of internal crises resulting in many important members gravitating toward the Communist-led Alleanza Garibaldi; so too with respect to Spanish Accion Republicana whose lack of program and support has contributed to the ascendancy of the philo-communistic Union Democratica group led by Negrin, who recently exchanged congratulations with Stalin.

CONFIDENTIAL

- 2 -

Main reason for such drift to Communism, according to Assion Republicanas, is the confusion created by United Nations' appeasement of Fascist France and failure to initiate and support in Spain a democratic government, neither Fascist nor Communist. Ambassador Hayes' recent remarks that the future of Spain will be decided by the people in Spain have apparently undermined Spanish Republican confidence in us. Particularly true as to Spanish Republicans of New York and Mexico.

Much the same discontent and confusion exists among leading Italian anti-Fascists, who mostly are American political and labor-union leaders who are as much concerned for their "cause" in the American-Italian world as in the "cause" of a republican-democratic post-war Italy.

Many have been reluctant to cooperate with organizations appealing to them simply as American citizens to join with ex-Fascists and Communists. The Communist L'Unita del Popolo favors unity and bitterly attacks such liberal anti-Fascists for their opposition to unity. This issue has been prominent in the newspapers of all factions.

Alberto Tarchiani's editorial of February 25th, in Nazioni Unite, bitterly attacks as pernicious and immoral the Darlanist policy adopted in North Africa. According to Tarchiani, the world has neither sufficient confidence in an allied victory nor a total trust in their war aims. On the other hand, he impliedly praises the Soviet, declaring it to be the

CONFIDENTIAL

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only military and political organization that has increased its influence in this war; the "Great Democracies (France, England, and the United States)" have lost much of their prestige because of their prewar and war policy.

Noting, with regard to the USSR, the lack of any entangling treaties or agreements, the absence of Stalin at Casablanca Conference, Tarchiani indicates a distrust of both Roosevelt and Churchill.

Sgt. P.F.F.
Sgt. P.F.F.

oed

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8

FOREIGN NATIONALITY GROUPS IN THE UNITED STATES
MEMORANDUM BY THE FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH
TO THE DIRECTOR OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

Number 111

March 6, 1945

**CONFUSION AMONG LIBERAL AND SOCIALIST
ITALIAN AND SPANISH ANTI-FASCISTS IN THE UNITED STATES**

The last four months have brought confusion to liberal and socialist "anti-fascist core" elements among the Italians and Spanish in the United States. Expressions of despair multiply. The Soviet-Russian standard is becoming a center of attraction.

During the spring and into the early fall the leadership of these groups was preoccupied with plans for strengthening inter-group unity, for combat legions, for national committees, and so forth. At the same time, in both nationality groups a firm position was maintained against Communist overtures to achieve a general anti-Nazi common front. Among the Italians such currents ran strongest at the time of the Montevideo Conference (August, 1942) and for a short period after; among the Spaniards similar projects were then advanced by the Accion Republicana Espanola elements which acknowledge the lead of Martinez-Barrio. Over against these liberals and socialists the Communist and "philo-communistic" elements built up rival groupments around the Alleanza Garibaldi and the Union Democratica, the respective Italian and Spanish political organizations, both of which center in Mexico City.

The situation has changed radically in both the Spanish and Italian spheres during the last four months. The Italian Mazzini Society has been shaken by a series of internal disputes and crises and is much weakened by the resultant confusion. The Mazzini Society still maintains itself as the leading non-party, liberal anti-fascist organization, but there is a growing list of ex-members who were formerly important in its leadership. Those who remain within the fold of the Mazzini Society are being increasingly isolated. With the exception only of a few individualists, the drift of such ex-membership is in the direction of the Communist-led Alleanza Garibaldi.

(11718)

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END

Number 111

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March 6, 1941

The impression was gathered that feeling along these lines is very intense in New York and in Mexico among the Spanish Republican groups.

Much the same tone and content can be found in the expressions of Italian anti-fascists. With respect to these it is noted that some are American political and labor-union leaders, which moves the problem partly into the field of domestic issues. The concern of these Italo-Americans is as much for their "cause" in the American Italian world as in the "cause" of a republican-democratic post-war Italy.

On these grounds, many of them have been reluctant to cooperate with any organizations in which they felt that they were being asked simply as American citizens to join hands with ex-Fascists on the one side and with Communists on the other. It can be noted that the Communist paper, *L'Unita del Popolo*, is not only in favor of such moves toward unity, but bitterly attacks the liberal anti-fascists for the latter's opposition to unity. The issue is harped on, for columns, in the papers of all factions; some of the more voluminous material on the subject can be gathered from such samples as: *L'Unita del Popolo*, January 23, February 6, February 13; *La Parola*, January 30, February 6; and the *Washington Post*, "Letters to the Editor," February 20 (in which Albert W. Hamilton presents complaints by Vanni Montana, Italian Socialist Party secretary in New York); *Nazioni Unite*, January 28, February 4; et seq.

In a policy editorial, February 26, Alberto Tarchiani, editor of *Nazioni Unite* and secretary of the Mazzini Society, presented the thoughts of his followers. "The world," he wrote (under the shadow of the minor military setback of that date in North Africa), "has neither sufficient confidence in the victory of the Allies nor a total trust in their war aims. . . . The Darlanist policy adopted in North Africa is pernicious, for it has thrown the shadow of doubt on the moral standing, the methods and the aims of the Great Democracies. . . . While this horrible and bad smelling mixture boils in

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

(11716)

**FOREIGN NATIONALITY GROUPS
IN THE UNITED STATES**

A HANDBOOK

**Prepared in the Foreign Nationalities Branch
for use in the Office of Strategic Services**

**COPY
NUMBER
31**

CONFIDENTIAL

	E. J. Ball, Jr.	
	D. C. Lee	
	P. F. Pugliese	
	E. J. Putzelli, Jr.	
	A. W. Sulloway	
	Files	
X	Mrs. O'Donnell	

For files.

FILED
Any damage that can be done has already been done. Therefore, EJP and I feel that this should be sent to files. Have looked through handbook, and it seems to be a careful job, although that does not mean that certain parties would not, if they knew about it, take offense.

(8397)

RT
Robert Thrun

OSS Form 4001

OSS SECRETARIAT - ROUTE SLIP

Date: 10/25/49

To	Name	Initials
	W. C. Doering, Jr.	
	C. A. Ware	CAW
	J. B. Donovan	
	D. C. Lee	
✓	G. W. Platt	GWP
	P. F. Pugliese	
	E. J. Putzelli, Jr.	
	A. W. Sulloway	
	R. Thrun	
	Files	

(23909)

Begin Doering would like to have your views on the attached, without speaking to Mr. Poole about it.

C. A. Ware

OSS SECRETARIAT - ROUTE SLIP

Date: 7/1/50

To	Name	Initials
✓	G. C. Doering, Jr.	
	D. C. Lee	
	P. F. Pugliese	
	E. J. Putzelli, Jr.	
	A. W. Sulloway	
	Files	

The F. H. Handbook is an excellent job. I think it should be given as wide a distribution as possible. It's a good "ad" for '55.

(8397)

GWP

To Col. Forgan

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTEROFFICE MEMO

OSS
CONFIDENTIAL
F.R.

TO: Colonel James Russell Forgan

FROM: D. C. Poole

DATE: 25 October 1943

SUBJECT: Distribution of PN Handbook

The PN Handbook was made available for distribution 25 September 1943. As of Saturday a total of 281 copies have been distributed. The breakdown of distribution figures may be of interest to you:

Outside OSS a total of 135 copies.

Original DistributionAdditional Copies Requested

<u>State</u>	10	35
<u>Justice</u>	1	6
<u>Censorship</u>	1	43
<u>OWI</u>	1	3
<u>Counter-Intelligence Group</u>	1	25
<u>FBI</u>	2	6
<u>Naval Liaison</u>	1	

Commander Ravenel has asked that 20 copies be put aside for OWI

Included in the copies for the Department of State are 18 sent to diplomatic missions abroad.

Inside OSS a total of 116 copies, including 19 for R & A distribution to outposts in London, Cairo, and Algiers.

ACB

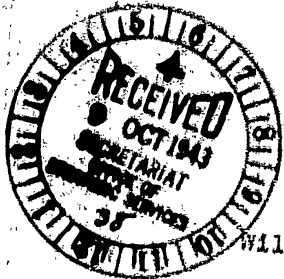
Mr. Tamm *date 3 November*
TO: *WASH. DC*

In further reference to the
note I sent you last night in regard
to disposition of the Foreign
Nationalities Handbook.

Del

Office of the Secretariat

(199)



William J. Donovan, Gen.

Col. J. R. Forgan

Foreign Nationalities Handbook

1. The external distribution of these handbooks to date is as follows:

State Department - 48, of which 20 were specifically requested for distribution to diplomatic missions abroad.

MID - 26

OWI - 4

Department of Justice - 6

Censorship - 1 (It is understood that Censorship is greatly interested in the Handbook and will request an additional number of copies.)

ONI - 1 (The ONI Liaison Officer is at present ascertaining whether ONI will require additional copies.)

2. As Mr. Poole and General Magruder are both out of town, it has been impossible to verify the exact facts with respect to the reasons for this distribution. However, it is the writer's opinion that in a conference between Mr. Poole and General Magruder it was decided that the Handbook had a definite value to other branches of the government, and that its distribution, therefore, should not be confined to the OSS. A further memorandum on this aspect of the subject will be forwarded upon Mr. Poole's return.

3. Transmitted herewith is a copy of a memorandum to Mr. Poole from the MID Liaison Officer. This

- 2 -

memorandum states in substance that the Counter-Intelligence Group of MID has been much impressed by the Handbook and considers it to be both useful and unique.

Colonel J. H. Forgan, Jr.
Acting Deputy Director, OSI--Intelligence Secy.

Attachment.

JRF:AMc

Cc: Secretariat ✓

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTEROFFICE MEMO

TO: William J. Donovan, Gen.

DATE: 9 October 1945

FROM: Col. J. R. Forgan

SUBJECT: Foreign Nationalities Handbook

1. The external distribution of these Handbooks to date is as follows:

State Department - 45, of which 20 were specifically requested for distribution to diplomatic missions abroad.

MID - 26

OWI - 4

Department of Justice - 6

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- 2 -

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J. R. Forgan
Colonel J. R. Forgan, U. S. G.
Acting Deputy Director, OSS -- Intelligence Service

Attachment.

CC - Secretariat

WAR DEPARTMENT
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE
WASHINGTON

7 October 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. DEWITT C POOLE, FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH, OSS.

Subject: Handbook, "Foreign Nationalities."

The reaction of Counter-Intelligence Group to the handbook, "Foreign Nationalities" prepared by your branch of OSS may be of interest to you.

The first copy, transmitted to this office by Mr. Montgomery, was shown to Captain Bischoff who in turn showed it to Colonel Perry. Both officers were much impressed by the handbook both as to its completeness, its format, and general usefulness. Twenty-five copies were requested for distribution by HQ. CIC to the various counter-intelligence units in the service commands through the United States. Captain Bischoff who has had considerable experience in the FBI before entering counter-intelligence in the Army said that from his practical knowledge of conditions in the field, the handbook would be of greatest usefulness. He pointed out that there was no similar compilation of material, in any form, readily available to men in the field and that the handbook filled a long-felt need.

^{SAC}
DR. S. A. CALLISTE
CONTACT SECTION
COLLECTION UNIT
Room 2-D-833, Pentagon Bldg

Copy in comm letter file



Copy

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTEROFFICE MEMO

TO: Director of Strategic Services

DATE March 1, 1948

FROM: Bennett G. Peale

SUBJECT: Attached memorandum.

You may be interested in the attached internal memorandum by Professor Robert Reynolds of this Branch regarding a common political bias which runs through all our foreign nationality groups. Reynolds makes very clear what is usually understood but vaguely, if at all -- that our American foreign nationality elements are not true samples of the European bodies politic from which they have come and in which they retain an interest. Just like the older "Anglo-Saxon" stock they are essentially dissidents; they represent minorities and minority traditions.

ACB

cc:
 Assistant Director, OSS
 Deputy Director - Intelligence Service
 Chairman, Planning Group for Psychological Warfare
 Director, Research and Analysis Branch
 Deputy Director - Mr. Roper
 Member of the Board of Analysts - Dr. McKay
 Chief, Central European Section, Research and Analysis

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
Foreign Nationalities Branch

EUROPEAN MINORITIES AS AMERICAN MAJORITIES

(An informal working memorandum)

When we deal with foreign nationalities groups -- their pressures and programs with respect to Europe -- it is necessary to appreciate that the picture in this country is subject to certain distortions from the picture in the old-country. One distortion which is to be noted because it will create tensions important to OWI, on the one hand, and the State Department, on the other, is this: that, speaking broadly, in the history of migration to this continent, the "outs" moved and the "ins" stayed home. On a class basis this meant, of course, that peasants and artisans moved in proportionately greater numbers, while those who had political, social, and economic advantages remained home. The American population was, therefore, a purer extract of middle and lower class elements than obtained in Europe in the home societies. Another fact was that the heretics and dissidents came to the western hemisphere, leaving the established church groups in large measure at home.

The character of these selective processes has been thoroughly appraised by all historians of American settlement and needs no elaboration here; what is not so well appreciated is the fact that American colonization was also a colonization by ethnic "minorities" to a very large degree. This was true of our early colonial settlement, and is overwhelmingly so of our nineteenth and

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twentieth century immigration. The chief instances need only be noted in order to have the truth of this appreciated.

Albanians: Muslim Albanians predominate at home; nearly all Albanians in this country are derived from the Christian minority.

Armenians: These are a minority group and are heavily represented in the United States, whereas their rulers (Turks, Russians, Persians) are almost entirely lacking in the western hemisphere.

Belgians: The Walloons are the dominant element at home; the majority of the Belgians here are Flemings.

Bulgarian-Macedonians: The Bulgarians have had control of their own destiny, and relatively few have migrated to this country; Macedonians have been an oppressed minority, and in the western hemisphere most so-called "Bulgarians" are, in fact, Macedonians.

Carpatho-Russians: These were always an oppressed minority, which accounts for the fact that a very large part of all Carpatho-Russians in the world live in the United States.

Czech-Slovaks: When the Czechs were an oppressed minority, they sent a heavy migration to this country. The same is true of Slovaks.

Dutch: It might be noted that while in the Netherlands Frieslanders are only a small peripheral group, they constitute a much larger percentage of the Netherlands stock in this country.

Estonians: At a time when the native country was dominated by families of German and Swedish origin the Estonian peasants did most of the migrating to this country.

Finnish: Finnish migration was largely a matter of escape from Russian domination, but inside Finland the Swedish stock migrated

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less than the true Finns.

French: French from the north of the country are less well represented proportionately in this country than at home; in this country Alsatians, Bretons, South French and Basques are more heavily represented than in the home country.

German: In Germany the Brandenburger Prussian is dominant. In this country, South Germans and Rhinelanders are proportionately better represented.

Italian: In Italy the North Italian dominates, and in the United States the dominant population is from the south.

Latvians and Lithuanians: These groups present much the same picture as the Estonians.

Norwegians: When the Norwegians felt themselves a minority oppressed by Swedes they did most of their migrating.

Polish: While Poles from the center and south of Poland have dominated the whole country for the last twenty years, a heavy proportion of the American Poles have come from the poorer north and east.

Portuguese: While the mainland dominates the Portuguese world, a disproportionately large percentage of our Iuso-Americans have come from the Atlantic islands.

Rumanians: While Rumanians from Wallachia and Moldavia dominate the home country, the bulk of the Rumanians in this country are Transylvanians.

Russians: The Great Russians dominate all Russia. In this country the Great Russians are a tiny element, while the Ukrainians and Byelo-Russians form very large immigrant groups.

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Spaniards: While the Castilian Spaniard dominates the home country, in this country he is very sparsely represented. Instead, Catalans, Basques, and Galicians, who are minorities at home, make up the bulk of the Spanish population.

Arabic-Islamic: While in their home country Moslem elements are dominant, in this country nearly all of the Arabic-speaking population is Christian.

Yugoslavs: While in the home country Serbs are dominant, with Croats and Slovenes less significant, in this country the Serbs constitute the immigrant minority, with the Croats and Slovenes far more important.

Just for good measure, it might be added that while in the British Isles the native Englishman is dominant, in this country the Irish element, followed by the Scottish and Welsh groups, is proportionately powerful.

Turned into practical problems, we can take for example the Yugoslav situation. In the old country the Serbs are and will continue to be more significant than the Croats. In the conduct of our foreign relations the State Department will no doubt recognize that as a "constant." In this country the Croats are more important, which is a "constant" as far as OWI is concerned. This is true all down the list.

March 1, 1943

For. Int. Affairs 11.3.12
(Polish. (Info))

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X + has been told it is
X Opposition
X State Dept.

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
 Foreign Nationalities Branch

April 16, 1943

MEMORANDUM for the Director of Strategic Services
 Department of State

Opposition to the foreign policy of the United States and to the State Department specifically, appears to provide the ground for an increasingly close collaboration between liberal and left-wing elements of the European political emigration and a number of American intellectuals and liberals. The opposition among the European leaders now in this country stems in part no doubt from disappointment over failure so far to receive any recognition or support from American official sources. This opposition centers in large part in the recently formed European Council of the Free World Association, whose moving spirits include Alvarez Del Vayo, Charles A. Davila, Count Carlo Sforza, General Julius Deutsch, Count Ferdinand Czernin and Professor Rustem Vambery. Among American intellectuals the opposition appears to group itself about three organizations -- the Free World Association, the Union for

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Democratic Action, and Freedom House -- and to find its chief spokesmen in such figures as Edgar Ansel Mower, Freda Kirschwey, Max Lerner, and William Agar.

Symptomatic of the attitude prevailing among the European leaders here is the recent suggestion of Davila who is honorary president of the Rumanian American Alliance for Democracy, that the European Council should "challenge the State Department." According to another member of the Council, Davila has declared that if the State Department continues to pursue its present "reactionary" policy, European leaders in the United States will have no other choice than to appeal directly to their own nationals. In this connection, Davila observed that fifty percent of the American defense workers are drawn from the American Slav community.

The immediate plan of the European Council, according to Professor Vambery who heads the New Democratic Hungary organization, is to draw up a basic statement of the principles which in the opinion of the Council should as a minimum be embodied in a post-war European federation. This statement, which would be relatively specific, would be presented "to the Administration" for definite acceptance or rejection. In case it is rejected, two positive results, it is thought, will

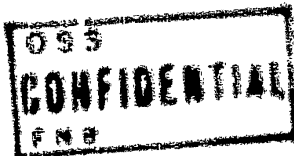
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follow: (1) a revelation of certain aspects of the Government's foreign policy; and (2) stimulation of public discussion of these problems. Such a statement is now being drafted for further discussion by the Council.

The projection into American public opinion of the attitudes and activities of this group may be seen in the proposed Conference on Free Movements which is scheduled to be held at Antioch College towards the end of May. Invitations have been sent to Davila, Czernin, Vambery, and Sforza. The first three have already accepted. Further plans for the Conference, however, will be contingent on the acceptance of Sforza and the choice and acceptance of a representative of the Fighting French. The Conference is conceived, according to Professor Vambery, as an opportunity to formulate "specific militant and liberal resolutions" as a means of bringing pressure to bear on the Department of State to revise its policy of supposed indifference to liberal and free movements.

Sforza's acceptance of the invitation, it appears, will hinge in some measure on the character and degree of his own dissatisfaction with the foreign policy of the Government. In this connection, it may be noted that L'Unita del Popolo, Italian Communist weekly, has been urging Sforza to hurry up



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the formation of an Italian National Council, with the hint that further delay would bring others -- namely the Communist-led Alleanza Garibaldi in Mexico City -- to assume the leadership in that direction. Sforza, in short, appears to be under considerable pressure from left-wing and liberal Italian elements in both North and South America to abandon representations to the Department of State and to found a National Council based largely on the Italian community in Latin America.

In their outspoken opposition to the foreign policy of the Government, European leaders are finding vigorous American support for their views within the framework of the Free World Association, the Union for Democratic Action, and Freedom House. On December 6, 1942, these three organizations called an Emergency Conference in New York to express their dissatisfaction with United States foreign policy and to create a joint committee. The present attitude of the European Council, as voiced by Davila, appears to represent a sharper statement of the criticisms expressed on the earlier occasion. A similar stiffening of opposition among the American elements of these groups was revealed at a meeting held by the Union for Democratic Action at Town Hall on March 31, 1943, at which

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vigorous attacks on the Department of State by Mowrer were coupled with suggestions that American public opinion be mustered to force a change in the foreign policy of the Government.

The latest repetition of this note of aggressive criticism was sounded at a dinner at the Hotel Statler in Washington on April 13, 1943, which was sponsored by the American Friends of German Freedom and addressed by Philip Murray, President of the CIO, and others. Paul Hagen, one of the featured speakers of the evening and a leading member of the Union for Democratic Action and the European Council of the Free World Association, took this occasion to attack the "reactionary" solution which the "American planners" have allegedly adopted for post-war Germany and to call on the representatives of American and European labor to join forces against such tendencies. In a recent conversation Hagen revealed his intention of consulting with Del Vayo with a view to bringing about a tighter and more effective organization of the Free World Association and in particular of its European Council.

As reported by EM, April 13, 1943, Hagen declared at a press conference in Washington preceding the dinner at the Hotel Statler that the State Department and the Office of

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Strategic Services were refusing to cooperate with him and other representatives of the underground anti-Nazi labor movement in Germany. In this interview, as in his speech of the same evening, Hagen emphasized his conviction that American officials were striving to prevent revolution in Germany.

A more moderate, but essentially related view, was expressed by Count Ferdinand Csernin at the annual meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences in Philadelphia on April 9. Deploing the "corruption" of United Nations' policy by the exigencies of military warfare, Count Csernin (reflecting, it is believed, disappointment over his failure to obtain official American support) insisted upon the imperative need for a positive policy. He declared that the war could be won only with the active help of a European revolution and that the future of Europe depended on the support which such a revolution would receive from the United Nations.

hsp
DeWitt C. Poole

cc - Deputy Director - Intelligence Service
Deputy Director - Planning Group for
Psychological Warfare
Vice Chairman - Advisory Committee
Assistant Director - OSS

Foreign Nationalities Branch
a material
a Country
 February 10, 1943 *Jewelry*

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR OF STRATEGIC SERVICES:

It may interest you to know that we have just completed a count of all the documentary material which, since the Foreign Nationalities Branch was set going about a year ago, has been analyzed and indexed in the files of our Analysis & Index Section. The count shows that as of February 9, 1943, we have indexed a total of 5,212 documents. These are classified as follows, according to nationality groups:

Africa	23	Czech-Slovak	251
Albanian	40	Dutch	25
Arabic	99	Europe	128
Armenian	5	Finnish	42
Asia	36	French	504
Austrian	283	German	537
Baltic (Estonian, Latvian, Lithuanian)	99	Greek	338
Belgian	15	Hungarian	253
Bulgarian	35	Irish	11
Carpatho-Russian	19	Italian	557
		Jewish	179

- 2 -

Latin America	27	Slav	64
Polish	236	Spanish	111
Portuguese	7	(Basque, Catalan)	
Rumanian	130	Swiss	2
Russian	119	Ukrainian	154
Scandinavian	119	Yugoslav	602
(Danish, Norwegian, Swedish)		Miscellaneous	162

By "documents" we mean only papers of some enduring importance. In addition to the 5,212 documents indicated above, we have on hand at this time approximately 3,000 press readings, being summary translations of articles from the foreign-language press of the United States. These are filed by newspaper and chronologically with reference to each newspaper.

As a final addition to our store of indexed material relating to the foreign nationality groups, we have on hand at this time 1,500 intercepts filed by censor number.

KCP
DeWitt C. Poole

cc: Deputy Director - Intelligence Services
Deputy Director, Planning Group for Psychological Warfare
Assistant Director of Strategic Services
Chief, Budget & Finance Division
Assistant Secretary of State
Chief of the Special War Policies Unit, Department of Justice

17014
Col. Donelan

I believe you will be
 interested to look through
 the statement of the General
 dated 7-2-13 which I
 have prepared for him. Same
 is connected with the
 budget estimate.

1/4/43

FROM: DEWITT C. POOLE

Handwritten: Confidential - Security - Foreign
CONFIDENTIAL

COPY FOR COLONEL WILLIAM J. DONOVAN

D. C. Peole

February 7, 1943

Mr. Cecil W. Barnes

We believe that in the papers which have been submitted to you in accordance with the directions of Administrative Instruction No. 6, January 22, 1943, you have all the budgetary data which would be normally required.

Since that presentation is voluminous, however, and the position of this Branch rather special, it may serve your convenience if I note for you in this informal memorandum a few special characteristics of the Foreign Nationalities Branch and its work, even though much the same points have been made in one way or another in the course of the formal presentation.

Both the administrative position and the functional operation of the Foreign Nationalities Branch are peculiarly complex. The reasons for this adhere in the nature of the function imposed on the Branch.

Though the need to do so is now imperatively clear, the Government of the United States has never before undertaken to maintain special political contact with the 35 or so foreign nationality groups which together make up 40,000,000 out of the 130,000,000 of its citizenry. The only other large country in the world that possesses a citizenry of any such national variety

- 2 -

is the U.S.S.R., and there a Ministry of Nationalities functions on a footing of equality with the other principal executive departments.

It would be unfortunate if the Government of the United States ever felt constrained to establish a Department of Nationalities. The establishment of the Foreign Nationalities Branch should suffice, one may hope. A relatively small unit, such as the Foreign Nationalities Branch, limiting its contacts and reports to the foreign political side and leaving all domestic aspects of the situation to other agencies, can provide the services that have previously been lacking in the United States but are now known to be indispensable. In order that the Branch do so, however, it must work in an unusual degree of close coordination with no less than four executive departments.

It must operate, of course, inside of OSS, which itself embraces a good variety of activities. Then it must operate almost as a sub-division of the State Department. This was recognized by the Joint Chiefs of Staff when they explicitly required of the FNB that it carry out its functions "in consultation with the State Department." In practice it is found to be hardly less necessary for the Branch to coordinate itself with the Department of Justice and OWI. The foreign nationalities field is a common meeting ground of four executive departments -- OSS, State, Justice and OWI. Testimony to the practical service of coordination which FNB is performing in this difficult situation

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can be had not only from the higher officers of OAS but also from Assistant Secretary of State Berle, L. B. C. Smith of the Department of Justice and Mr. Elmer Davis of OWI, among others.

To complex an administrative position can be maintained only by careful personal attention. It places a special burden not only on the perception and tact but also upon the working time of the Director and the other principal officers of the Branch.

The functional operation of the Branch is also complicated, especially in relation to its small size. The Branch has to deal with, and report currently regarding the foreign political sentiment and activity of, no less than 35 separate foreign nationality groups in the United States. At the present time at least 20 of these "situations" are markedly active, and the activity of all the 35 will rapidly increase as victory seems to approach and problems of relief and rehabilitation and peace-making come into the public consciousness. Each of the 35 situations involves at least one foreign language, a distinctive foreign culture, and a particular set of facts in the United States.

Now intricate the details of the Branch's functioning become, in consequence of the spread of its interest over 35 distinctive groups, may be illustrated by a relatively small point. We work not only in many languages but in six different alphabets -- the Latin, the Greek, the Cyrillic (Russian), the Hebrew, the Armenian, and the Arabic. The problem of anything

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like uniform transliteration of names from other alphabets into Latin spelling has beset scholars and librarians from time immemorial. You will appreciate what complications it creates for our Analysis and Index and Editorial Sections as an incident to the accomplishment of the main body of their duty.

The wide extent of our field of study is not alone intellectual but also geographical. Political life among the 35 foreign nationality groups heads up in many different cities in the United States. Fortunately no more than about a dozen cities are of pivotal importance.

New York naturally is a main center. As you know, we have had much difficulty in deciding whether the principal office of the Branch should be in Washington or New York. It has been decided that it should be in Washington but that a sizeable branch should be maintained in New York. By reason of the importance, and high level of (foreign) official authority in some cases, of our contacts in New York, it has proved to be indispensable for the Director of the Branch to spend two or three days of each week in New York. He returns then to Washington and endeavors to get a week's work done here in three or four days.

Other cities in which the Branch has, or will shortly have, its own representatives include Chicago, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Boston and San Francisco. Other important cities, such as Detroit, Philadelphia, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Youngstown,

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Los Angeles and so on, are covered from these basic points.

Finally, the system of volunteer helpers which we have developed should be kept in mind. These valuable helpers number well over 100 now and are situated at 20 or more universities and similar centers. It has been possible to enlist much volunteer assistance also from YMCA and YWCA workers, representatives of the Jewish social-service organizations and so on, as set forth in the Statement of Activities for the Field Study Division. Here is a real economy for the Government, and (be it noted) an added burden upon the direction of the Branch and its clerical staff.

I have written for you this review of the situation of the FNS because the situation is, I am sure you will agree, really quite unusual. If our budgetary requisitions are measured and judged by routine administrative standards, the only result can be to stifle a new, small and useful development in the American political organism and so to harm the public interest.

Five points require notice especially:

- (1) To direct and carry on successfully the work of FNS in the administrative and functional situation outlined, the Director has to spread himself over an unusually broad front and needs to do a great deal himself, especially in the way of personal contacts.

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This can be accomplished only if he has what might, for more ordinary operation, seem to be a slightly excessive number of assistants of a high rating.

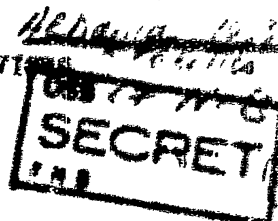
(2) For reasons similarly inhering in the nature of the Branch's assignment, the best results can be obtained most economically if the usual organizational pyramid can be made pretty steep-sided. As brought out very clearly in the Statement of Activities for the Chemistry Division, we do not need a large number of workers at the lower professional levels but proportionately a larger number of high-level professionals supported by a few at the lower grades and a fully adequate clerical staff.

You understand, I know, our peculiar position and requirements. We are all very grateful for the support which we have had, and continue to have, from you and Mr. Opsata and your respective staffs. I believe that you have successfully communicated a clear understanding to the Budget Bureau at the levels with which we normally come into working contact. Perhaps the higher range of authority there has still to be convinced of the deep importance of the work this Branch is doing and the appreciation with which its contributions are now being received, not only inside of OSS but at the Department of State, the Department of Justice and OWI.

DOR/cc

COPY FOR DIRECTOR OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D. C.



February 5, 1943

The Honorable Francis Sayre
Office of Foreign Relief and
Rehabilitation Operations
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Sayre:

In connection with your expression of interest in Albanian politics during a recent conversation with Mr. E. Bright Wilson, I am sending you two memoranda prepared by the Foreign Nationalities Branch on Albanian politics in the United States. The memoranda were written before the death of Faik Bey Konitsa on December 21, 1942. Since that time Bishop Fan Noli of Mostar has been made leader of the "Vatra" organization.

Efforts to bring together "Vatra" and the rival association "Free Albania" in a united movement for the restoration of Albania have met with no greater success recently than in the past. The two groups still stand as widely apart as ever in regard to the form of the government to be set up in Albania when the country is liberated from Italian domination. Vatra favors a return to monarchy under King Zog, while Free Albania is equally determined that there shall be a republic; and no basis for an agreement has yet been found.

Mr. Hull's declaration of December 10, 1942, recognizing the right of Albania to independence, was welcomed alike by both parties represented in the United States. The Free Albania

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organization was especially pleased; and at a meeting of its executive committee and advisory council held in Boston December 27, its leader, Mr. Constantine Chakresi, received much acclaim for the role attributed to him (by his followers) in eliciting Mr. Hall's declaration. Among other activities in behalf of the cause, he is thought to have had a share in persuading Mr. Charles Hart, former American Minister to Albania, to write an open letter to the newspapers advocating the recognition.

An open letter addressed to Mr. Tsouderos, Premier of the Greek Government-in-Exile, was published January 8, 1943, in the Free Albania weekly, Liria, of New York. The letter, which is signed "Free Albania," is understood to have been written by Mr. Chakresi. Composed in rather frank, uncompromising terms, it challenges the justice of the Greek Government's claim to Southern Albania (which the Greeks invariably call "Northern Epirus") and invites Mr. Tsouderos to adopt an attitude more likely to encourage collaboration among the Balkan peoples. No answer on the part of the Greek Government has yet appeared, nor has the appeal been discussed in the American-Greek press.

Perhaps this is a larger dose of information than you want since we have it in hand I take pleasure in giving you for such interest as you may find it to possess.

Sincerely yours,



Director of CIA, Deputy Director - Intelligence Service
 Attachment: PMA March #77 & 88

(LIST A)

LIST OF NAMES SUBMITTED TO CENSORSHIP
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LUKASIEWICZ, J.

MALINOWSKI, WLADYSLAW, 222 Riverside Drive, New York City

MATUSZEWSKI, IGNACY, 70 Riverside Drive, N.Y.C.

PUACZ, EDWARD

**RAJCHMAN, HENRYK, 620 West 115th St., N.Y.C.
(Reichman, Florian)**

SEWISTEIK, FRANCIS, Marquette University

SZATKOWSKI, HENRY, Switzerland

WEGRZYNOCK, MAXMILIAN FRANCIS, N.Y.C.

ZALEKKI, A., London

ZNANIECKI, FLORIAN, University of Illinois, Champagne, Ill.

LANGE, OSCAR, Department of Economics, University of Chicago

RUMANIAN

CAROL, KING, Ave. Juarez 134, Coyacan, Mexico

DAVILA, CHARLES, Ritz Carlton Hotel, Madison & 46th Sts. N.Y.C.

DEAC, PAUL, Detroit Free Press, Detroit, Michigan

DIMANESCU, G., London

**FISCHER, LEON, 415 State St., New York City
(or Sherry-Netherlands, N.Y.C.)**

IRIMESCU, RADU, Detroit, Michigan

LEUCUTIA, TRAIAN, Detroit, Michigan

MORARU, GLICHERIE, 2734 Holly Avenue, Dearborn, Michigan

OPREANU, STEFAN, Detroit, Michigan

PODEA, TITUS

ZAMFIR, GEORGE, Detroit, Michigan

RUSSIAN

ABRAMOVICH, New York City

AVXENTIEFF, NICHOLAS, New York City

ERASOL, BORIS, New York City

CHEKMOV, VICTOR, 222 Riverside Drive, New York City

DAN, P.I., New York City

GLOBATCHEV, New York City

IMNADZE

KASEM-BEG, ALEXANDER, 32-74 46th St., Astoria, L.I., New York

KOLESNIKOV, Brookings Institute, Washington, D. C.

KOLOSOVSKY, SERGEI

LAZAREVICH, M., New York City

LEBEDEFF, VLADIMIR, New York City

MANSVETOV, FEDOR, 61 West 106th Street, New York City

NIKOLAIEVSKI, New York City

PYSHNOV, ALEXANDER, 480 Canal St., New York City

RYBAKOV, NICHOLAS, New York City

SERGIEVSKY, BORIS, New York City

TOLSTOY, ALEXANDER, New York City

VASILIEV, New York City

VONSIATSEY, ANASTASI (Under arrest)

YAKHONTOFF, VICTOR, New York City

UKRAINE

AVRAMENKO, VASSIL, Los Angeles - Winnipeg, Canada

BARAN, IVAN

BIBEROVICH

BOHACZEWSKI, BISHOP CONSTANTINE, Philadelphia, Pa.

BUCZKO, Bishop IVAN

HANDOGU, MATTHEW, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHYZH (CHYZ), YAROSLAV), Scranton, Pa.

CMOR, DR. BELA (SMOR), Allentown, Pa.

DACHUK, ALBERT

DONTZOV, DMITRO, Rome, Italy

DUSHNYK, VLADIMIR,

FALLON, THOMAS, Newton, Mass. (brother of Mrs. Jacob L. Makolin)

GALITZIN (HALICZYN), DIMITRI

GALITZIN, STEFANIA, New York City

GANN, MICHAEL (ALIAS: GRUBERMANN)

GRANOVSKY (HRANOVSKY), ALEXANDER, 2101 Scudder St., St. Paul, Minn.

ILARION, BISHOP

KATAMAJ, BOHDAN, 817 Franklin St., Philadelphia, Pa.

KNIAZEVITZ

KOOS, JOHN, Detroit, Michigan

KOWALSKY, FATHER O.T., P.O. Box 200, Ramey, Pa.

LACHOVICH (LAHOVICH - LYAKHOVICH), EUGENIUS

LESHCHINSKY (LESZYNSKI), New York City

LISSIUK, KALINA, R.F.#2, Stelton Rd., New Brunswick, N.J.

UKRAINE (continued)

MAHONIN, JACOB L., Boston, Massachusetts
 MANDRYGA, NIKITA, Canada
 MELNIK, ANDREY, Rome, Italy
 MURASZKO, NICHOLAS, Jersey City, N.J.
 MYSHUHA, LUKE (MYSZUGA), 325 York St., Jersey City, N.J.
 NOVOVIRSKY
 OLSHANSKY, THEOPIL
 PELYPENKO, REV. Alexander, New York City
 PIZNAK, MICHAEL, 1225 East 95th St., New York City
 PIZNAK, WILLIAM, 1225 East 95th St., New York City
 PROKOPOVICH, V., Paris
 RAZUMOWSKI, PRINCE, Boston, Mass.
 SHAPOVAL (CHAPOVAL), ALEXANDER, 84 N. Western Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 SHPILKA, BISHOP BOHDAN, New York City
 SIEMENS, DR. 9300 Cottage Grove Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 SKEHAR, H.G., Los Angeles, New York City
 SKOROPADSKY, DANYLO, London
 STEPANKOVSKY, V.J., Hotel Rex, 106 W. 47th St., N.Y.C.
 SMOOK, R., 2006 W. Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 SWYSTUN, THEODORE, Philadelphia, Pa.
 TARNOWSKI (TARNAWSKI), REV., Philadelphia, Pa.
 THEODOROVICH (TEODOROWICZ, BISHOP BP., Philadelphia, Pa.
 TKACH (TKACH-NASTASIVSKY), MICHAEL, New York City
 VOZNIAC, THEODORE

YUGOSLAV

BUDAK, FRANK, Youngstown, Ohio
 BUTKOVICH, JOHN, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 CUTORIC, REV. F. J., 2823 Princeton Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 DIONISIYK, BISHOP, Libertyville, Illinois
 DOSHEN, ANTE (alias Mr. Anthony & Mr. Gordon) Hotel Ft. Pitt,
 Pittsburgh, Pa.
 DUCHICH, JOVAN, Gary, Indiana, with brother Michael
 DUCHICH, MICHAEL, Gary, Indiana
 GRBICH, LUKA, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 HORVATH, MICHAEL, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 KRESICH, IVAN, New York City
 KRISTOFOROVICH, LUKA, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 MARKOVICH, BOBA, New York City
 PAVELICH, ANTE, New York City
 PEKICH, BRANKO, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 PETRAK, MILAN, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 PETRINOVICH, FRANO, 956 Fifth Ave., New York City
 POPOVICH, ANDRA, Chicago, Illinois
 RADAKOVICH, MILE, Joliet, Illinois
 RAJACICH, MICHAEL, Pittsburgh, Pa. - Washington, D. C.
 RAKICH, GEORGE, 125 West 5th Ave., Gary, Indiana
 STIPANOVICH, NICHOLAS, Pittsburgh, Pa. - Washington, D. C.
 STIPANOVICH, FATHER IVAN, Youngstown, Ohio
 SUBTER, REV. OSKAR, 921 Melbourne St., Detroit, Michigan
 TESLA, NIKOLA, Hotel New Yorker, New York City
 TOMASICH, DINKO, Washington University, St. Louis

YUGOSLAV (Continued)

TRBUNOVICH, MLADEN, Pittsburgh, Pa.

VALENTA, ANTE, South America

WIKLINICH, SMAUEL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ZIMKOVICH PERA (PETER)

1997-1998

AUSTRIAN

ALEXICH, GEORG VON, 3726 Van Ness St., Washington, D. C.
had pro-Nazi tendencies.

BAUER, DR. GUSTAV, Cincinnati, Ohio
Communist connections

SCHMIDT, DR. THEODORE, Washington, D. C.
Nazi connections

BULGARIAN

DIMITROV, LUMEN, 20 South West St., Indianapolis, Indiana

Editor of the Makedonska Tribuna, organ of the Macedonian Political Organization; the pro-Nazi history of this paper makes the correspondence of its editor on any political subject worth watching.

PIRINSKY, GEORGE, Box 1, Roosevelt Park Station, Detroit, Michigan.

General Secretary of the Macedonian-American People's League, very active in Slav Congress and alleged Communist.

POPOV, KOSTA, 20 South West St., Indianapolis, Indiana

President of the Central Committee of the Macedonian Political Organization; a former pro-Nazi, possibly connected with the I.M.R.O. abroad.

VOYDANOFF, SIMELE, Box 1, Roosevelt Park Station, Detroit, Michigan

President of the Macedonian-American People's League, the Communist organization of Bulgarians in the U.S.

CZECHOSLOVAKIAN

GEROVSKY, DR. (Alias Dr. Miller), 2 Breckman Place, N.Y.C.

Reputed German agent

HLETKO, DR.

Supports Slovak puppet regime. Former head of
Slovak League in U.S.

HRTANEK, KLEMENT, Homestead, Pennsylvania

Priest. Cousin and supporter of Tiso, present
Slovak premier.

HUSEK (RUSHEK) JOSEPH, Yonker, N. Y.

Head of Slovak League

KOREN, LUDO

Slovak separatist. Nazi connections.

KOSIK, GUSTAV, 166 Avenue A., New York City

Editor: "Slovak V Amerike"

SCHMEL, JOSEPH, Canada

Owens airplane factory. Family connections are Nazi

FRANCH

DOLIVET, LOUIS, New York City
Communist connection?

FLEURY, JEAN R.
Close to Vichy; reputed Fascist

MARCHAL, LEON, Washington, D. C.
Former Embassy official, but suspected of
"Cagoulard" affiliations.

ROUGIER, PROFESSOR, Hotel Anderson, New York City
Sent by Petain to negotiate for food supplies

GERMAN

BRUENING, HEINRICH, Lowell House E-11, Harvard College,
Cambridge, Mass.

Former Chancellor of Germany and a leader of German Catholics; in contact by letter with many former personalities of the Weimar government.

JEIDELS, OTTO, 7 East 86th St., New York City

Well known banker now a partner of Lazard Freres and known to be in touch with Germany through Switzerland by phone and probably by letter.

SOLLMANN, F. WILHELM, Pendle Hill, Wallingford, Pa.

Former Minister of the Interior and a leading political figure in the German emigration; has been in touch with Otto Strasser by letter.

SPIECKER, FRANK PROF., 1424 Noyes St., Evanston, Illinois

A brother of Karl Spiecker, formerly connected with intelligence service of the German government and said to be active in highly influential circles of the German emigration.

GOLDSCHMIDT, JAKOB, Hotel Savoy Plaza, 761 Fifth Ave., N.Y.C.

A well-known banker, possibly in touch with European financiers and by reputation quite unscrupulous.

ROSINSKI, HERBERT DR., 19 Everett St., Cambridge, Mass.

The military writer also said to be close to Bruening and another potential line, therefore, to Bruening's views.

GREEK

BODOSAKIS, Hotel Waldorf-Astoria, New York City
(Bodosakis Athenasiaden, or Jean Bodosakis)

Had controlling interest in Hellenic Powder and Cartridge Company, Athens; unsavory history of shady deals in munitions; has been considered pro-Nazi.

KANELLOPOULOS, KILLOS A., Eikins Park, Pa.
(Kanellopoulos)

Large business interests in Greece, with close German connections. Allowed to leave Greece after the occupation, hence thought by some to be a Nazi agent. Royalist history; but poses as anti-royalist in the U.S.

DIAKOS, JOHN, Hotel Lexington, New York City

Sent to the U.S. ostensibly as press attache of the Greek Consulate in New York. Is considered to have some connection with Dimitratos and with Bodosakis. Associated with Mermingas, with whom he deals in munitions investments. Has a lobbyist in Washington called Kennedy. Has been reported arrested in America for being communicative with Germany.

LOGOTHETIS, A.

Engineer and munitions manufacturer. Associate of Bodosakis'; it is hoped that in spite of the absence of a known address it may be possible to trace some correspondence to or from this person, his connections being apparently most undesirable.

MERMINGAS, JOHN, Hotel Lexington, New York City.

Business agent in U.S. for Maniadaakis (appointed when latter was Minister of Public Security under Metaxas). Considered dishonest and completely unreliable by the Greek authorities in the U.S.

MOSCHOVITIS, POLYMEROS

Thought to have come to the U.S. recently as a seaman. Believed to have conducted subversive activities in the Greek army in Egypt. The Greek government in London has sent out a special warning about him. May be in touch with Mermingas (see above.)

HUNGARIAN

DRAK, FRANCIS, Columbia University, New York City
Former registered agent for Hungarian Government.

HIMLER, MARTON, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Newspaper publisher; pro-Fascist tendencies.

KEREKES, TIBOR, Washington University
Professor at Georgetown University; Secretary of
American Hungarian Foundation; anti-British.

SZEGEDY, LADISLAS, 4450 Kedzie St., Chicago.
Fascist; pro-Nazi; Editor of "Otthon"

ITALIAN

BARDI, GINO, 80 East 11th St., New York City
Editor "Communist Unity"; now in the U.S. Army

DONINI, AMBROGIO, 6 Ches. St., New York City
"Brains" of the Italian Communists in New York

FROLA, FRANCISCO, Apartado Postal #111, Mexico, D.F.
Head of Communist front "Alianza Garibaldi"

VIDALI, CARLOS J. (or CONTRERAS), Mexico City
"Active" head of Communists in Western Hemisphere

POLISH

MATUSZEWSKI, IGNACY, 70 Riverside Drive, New York City

Former Polish Minister of Finance. Contributes articles to "Nowy-Swiat"; anti-Sikorski, anti-Soviet

RAJCHMAN, HENRYKA, 620 West 115th Street, New York City
(REICHMAN, FLORIAN)

Former Minister of Commerce and Industry, anti-Sikorski, anti-Soviet

SZATKOWSKI, HENRY, Switzerland

Trusty of General Government of Poland. Has freedom of movement to and from Switzerland.

WEGRZYNEK, MAXIMILIAN FRANCIS, New York City

Publisher of "Nowy-Swiat". Said to be financing anti-Sikorski movement.

RUMANIAN

DIMANESCU, C., London

Close to King Carol

FISCHER, LEON, 415 State St., New York City
(or Sherry-Netherlands, N.Y.S.)

Free Rumania Committee; supports King Carol.

MORARU, GLICHERIE, 2734 Holly Avenue, Dearborn, Michigan

Supports King Carol.

OPREANU, STEFAN, Detroit, Michigan

Bishop of Rumanian Orthodox Church; supports King
Carol

ZAMFIR, GEORGE, Detroit, Michigan

Pro-Carol; Editor of "Glasul Romanesi"

RUSSIAN

BRASOL, BORIS, New York City

Chief of United Russian organizations in America.
Connected with Vonsiatsky. Reported to be a backer of
pro-Fascist paper "Rossiya".

GLOBATCHEV, New York City

President of Russian Imperial Union. Pro-German.

IMNADZE

Contacts with "Silver Shirts" group. Contributor to
pro-Fascist paper "Rossiya"

KASEM-BEG, ALEXANDER, 32-74 46th St., Astoria, L.I., N.Y.

Head of former White Russian organization in Paris.

KOLESNIKOV, Brookings Institute, Washington, D. C.

Connected with Vonsiatsky and Brasol.

KOLOSOVSKY, SERGEI,

Contributor to "Rossiya". Pro-Nazi.

PYSHNOV, ALEXANDER, 480 Canal St., New York City

All-Russian Fascist party-collaborator of Rybaisov.

RYBAKOV, NICHOLAS, New York City

Editor of pro-Axis paper "Rossiya"

SERGIEVSKY, BORIS, New York City

Aviator. Anti-Soviet. One of backers of pro-Fascist
paper "Rossiya".

RUSSIAN (continued)

VONSIATSKY, ANASTASI (under arrest)

Leader of Fascist Party in U.S.A. Thompson, Russ.

UKRAINE

AVRAMENKO, VASSIL, Los Angeles, Winnipeg, Canada

Photographer; Reported Nazi-Japanese connections

BARAN, IVAN

Reputed terrorist and agent

BIBEROVICH

United Hilman organizations. Germanophile.

BUCZKO, BISHOP IVAN

Expelled from U.S. November, 1941

DACHUK, ALBERT

Vice-President of O.D.V.U.

DUSHNYK, VLADIMIR

Leader in O.D.V.U.

GANN, MICHAEL (ALIAS: GRUBERMANN)

Linked with Aviamenko and Sissiuk

GRANOVSKY (HRANOVSKY), ALEXANDER, 2101 Scudder St., St. Paul, Minn.

President of O.D.V.U. Reputedly Pro-Nazi.

ILARION, BISHOP

German connections

KATAMAJ, BOHDAN, 817 Franklin St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Separatist

KNIAZEVITZ

Communist Ukrainian leader

KOOS, JOHN, 12740 S. Morrow Circle, Detroit, Michigan

A leader of United Hetman organizations. Professional labor spy. Reputed pro-Nazi.

UKRAINE (continued)

LACHOVICH (LANOVICH - LYAKHOVICH), EUGENIUS

Leader in O.D.V.U. Editor of "Ukraine". Connections with Ukrainian Nationalists in Berlin.

LISSIUK, KALINA, R.F. #2, Stelton Rd., New Brunswick, N. J.

Agent with Nazi connections, many aliases.

MAKOHIN, JACOB L., Boston, Massachusetts

A leader of Ukrainian separatism, close Nazi contacts.

MURASZKO, NICHOLAS, Jersey City, N. J.

President, Ukrainian National associations. A leader in O.D.V.U.

MYSHUHA, LUKE (MYSZUGA), 325 York St., Jersey City, N. J.

Editor of "Svoboda". Associated with O.D.V.U., Nazi connections.

NOVOVIRSKY

Former chairman of Pro-Nazi Ukrainians in Prague

OLSHANSKY, THEOPIL, Pro-Nazi

PIZNAK, MICHAEL, 1225 East 95th St., New York City

Counsel to Ukrainian National Association

PIZNAK, WILLIAM, 1225 East 95th St., New York City

Said to have been arrested by F.B.I. for concealing cache of arms.

SHAPOVAL (CHAPOVAL), ALEXANDER, 845 Western Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Leader of United Hetman Organization. Editor of "Nash Stiall".

SHPIILKA, BISHOP BOHDAN, New York City

Pro Nazi

SIEMENS, DR., 9300 Cottage Grove Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Said to have pro-Fascist connections.

UKRAINE (Continued)

SKEHAN, H. G., Los Angeles - New York City

Secretary to Bishop Shpilisa.

STEPANKOVSKY, V. J., Hotel Rex, 106 W. 47th St., N.Y.C.

German agent during World War I.

SNOOK, R., 2006 West Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Leader in O.D.V.U.

SWYSTUN, THEODORE, Philadelphia, Pa.

O.D.V.U. Said to have many Nazi connections including Reverent Molzalan.

TARNOWSKI (TARNAWSKI), REVEREND., Philadelphia, Pa.

United Hetman organization.

THEODORICH (THEODOROWICZ, BISHOP, BP., Philadelphia, Pa.

Said to harbor terrorists.

TKACH (TKACH-MASTASIVSKY), MICHAEL, New York City

VOZNIAK, THEODORE

German agent in World War I.

YUGOSLAV

BUTKOVICH, JOHN, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Croat separatist leader, President of Croatian Fraternal Union, leader in Croat National Council, friend of Dusen, Pavelich agent.

DIONISIYE, BISHOP, Libertyville, Illinois

Serb head of Serbian Orthodox Church in U.S. and Canada; President of greater-Serbian Serb National Defense Council.

DUCHICH, JOVAN, Gary, Indiana with brother Michael

Serb, leader in Greater-Serbian front, head of Serbian National Defense Society; strongly anti-Yugoslav and anti-Croat.

KRISTOPOROVICH, LUKA, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Serb, Vice-President of Serb National Federation, Serb National Defense Council, anti-Yugoslav, anti-Croat; works with Duchich.

PEKICH, BRANKO, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Serb, leader in Serb National Federation and Serb National Defense Council; one of leaders in Serb anti-Croat campaign.

TCMASICH, DINKO, Washington University, St. Louis.

Croat, leader in separatist Croat National Council; anti-Yugoslav, Anti-Serb.

TREUHOVICH, MLADEN, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Serb separatist leader; formerly editor of Srbobran during its most violent anti-Croat campaign.

WERLINICH, SAMUEL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

"Greater Serbia" adherent and vice-president of Serb National Federation.

Director of Strategic Services
COPY FOR ~~ESTABLISHMENT~~ ~~PERSONNEL~~

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Foreign Nationalities Branch

February 3, 1943

MEMORANDUM to the Deputy Director - Services

For your convenience I summarize as follows our talks of last week regarding the needs of the Foreign Nationalities Branch for office accommodations and services:

(1) It has only just now become possible to see the needs at all precisely and with a feeling that they have become reasonably stabilized. Those concerned were convinced sometime ago that the work which the Foreign Nationalities Branch does must be done somewhere in the Government, but the scope of the work is so wide and touches (without overlapping) the interest of such a number of departments, and in particular the Department of State, that not until the Joint Chiefs of Staff signed the basic directive for OSS December 23 -- after having particularly consulted the State Department about FNE -- was it known that the Branch would in fact remain in OSS and it is only since that very recent date that the Director of the Branch has been in a position to study operating needs in a practical way and submit well-founded recommendations.

(2) The Foreign Nationalities Branch is small, and the Director hopes to keep it so. On the other hand, its functional and administrative position is complicated. The

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Branch is an integral part of OSS. At the same time it is explicitly ordered by the directive of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to carry out its work "in consultation with the Department of State." This stipulation was inserted at the particular request of the State Department and is taken seriously by that Department. The Branch is also in close working contact with the Department of Justice and OWI and regard must be had to these relationships too.

(3) In addition to involved official relations, the public relations of the Branch create their own particular requirements. The Branch's "public" consists of (a) foreign political refugees in the United States, (b) those still numerous elements in the American citizenry which are of recent foreign extraction and not fully at home in the general American scene. Many of the first category have experienced persecution; in all cases they are exiles and prone to unreasoning apprehensions. The second category, though more self-assured, still feel themselves to be particularly beset by the police agencies of the Government -- the Immigration Service, the FBI, Alien Enemy Control, and so on. The Foreign Nationalities Branch can succeed in its particular task of political contact and intelligence only if it can gain the respect and confidence of both categories of its public and maintain with them an easy-going intercourse. To achieve this it is necessary, first, to have the right

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kind of personnel; but also, as a second important prerequisite, a physical location and setting that are conducive to respect and confidence and easy intercourse.

(4) The Branch's complicated official relationships are centered in Washington. Its public relations, on the other hand, are centered, first of all, in New York; after that in Washington, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit, Boston, San Francisco, Los Angeles and a few other less important centers. Following the most careful consideration, it has been decided that the main office of the Branch and the bulk of its personnel shall be located in Washington; that a sub-office shall be maintained in New York; and that field representatives shall cover the other cities mentioned. It has also been found convenient to set up a branch-office in the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton, New Jersey, where an officer of the Branch directs and supervises the work of 100 or more volunteer workers at a score of universities over the country. These volunteers carry on the important work of scanning the foreign-language press from the point of view of foreign politics.

(5) It is agreed by all concerned that the present physical location and setting of the main Washington office of the Branch (310 Sixth Street, Northwest) are inappropriate and a positive hindrance to its work. The preferred solution would be housing in a decent appearing residence somewhere in the general area limited by, say, 15th and 25th Streets,

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and Massachusetts Avenue. A situation of this kind would best facilitate both the official and the public relations of the Branch as described above. Second choice would be a suitable area in the M Building with a separate entrance of a kind to disassociate the Branch as much as possible from the atmosphere of SI and SO.

(6) The small suite of offices now occupied in New York was chosen before the position of the Branch, as set forth above, had become clear. It is recommended that these offices be now given up, and that the New York branch be lodged instead in a five- or six-room apartment on or near Fifth Avenue or Madison Avenue and in the "fifties" or "sixties"; or if that proves to be infeasible, in some office building which is more quiet and dignified than that in which the Branch is now located temporarily. A location within easy walking distance of 690 Fifth Avenue would be best. The main purpose should be to find a location and atmosphere most reassuring and attractive to the Branch's public, described above.

(7) So far as can be foreseen at this time extended quarters will not be required in cities other than Washington and New York. It is presumed that in San Francisco suitable space will be available for FNB in the general OSS office. In other cities the Branch's field representatives use their own quarters for office purposes. This may prove to be infeasible or inappropriate in some cases. It is not desired

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to make any particular recommendations at this time, but opportunity is requested to do so later on, as needed. At Princeton, office space is being donated by the Institute for Advanced Study pursuant to an exchange of letters between the Director of the Institute and the Director of the Branch.

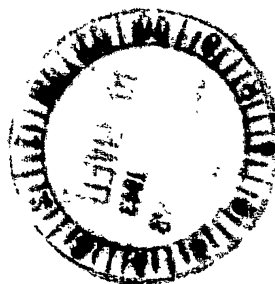
(3) Since the Foreign Nationalities Branch serves not only the GDS and the Joint Chiefs of Staff but also the State Department, and is in intimate working relations also with the Department of Justice and OWI, and exchanges material particularly with Justice, facilities for the prompt reproduction of documents for manifold distribution are of the very first importance. The Branch greatly appreciates the service already being received in this regard from the Reproduction Unit. It solicits the advice and aid of the Deputy Director in charge of Services respecting additional means for bringing this aspect of the Branch's operations to the highest point of efficiency. For example: would it be possible, and if so desirable, for the Branch to have a small addressograph as an aid in mailing multilithed memoranda to the half-hundred names now on the Branch's authorized distribution? Would some one from the Deputy Director's office, familiar with technical equipment and similar matters, care to visit the Branch some day and give the Branch the advantage of his advice regarding all aspects of our work?

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(9) Of the mass of raw information collected by the Branch each day, the largest single part is collected in New York, and this part is usually the most important and urgent. Means of rapid and secret communication between the Washington and New York offices are, therefore, indispensable to the good working of the Branch. Through a tie-line with 435 Fifth Avenue the Branch now has access to the OAS New York-Washington trunk lines. It is recommended that this arrangement be maintained, and that in addition the Branch's New York and Washington offices be tied in also to the tele-cryptex circuit.

DeWitt C. Poole

Copies to: Director of Strategic Services
 Assistant Director of Strategic Services
 Deputy Director - Intelligence Service, OAS
 Chief, Budget & Finance Division



1/14/73

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. BARRY

The proposed letter to Mr. Barle was reviewed. Mr. Barle stated, following a review on his part for suggestions on the proposed situation.

When I returned to be in Mr. Barle's office yesterday I said I had drafted a letter to him that went far beyond my own assigned field. His care is receive a letter of that kind on a personal basis. He gave a very cordial affirmative.

NEP
BCP

FROM: DEWITT C. POOLE

copy

For Mr. Berle
** Poske, D. C.*
** Berle, H. H.*
 OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
 Washington, D. C.

*(Hungary
Rumania
S. Rovenia
Poland)*
 January 13, 1943

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Mr. Berle:

During an informal talk some time ago you stressed your interest in the Hungarian situation and asked if I had any suggestions in that connection. You may care to have the following somewhat more broadly based observations. They are of course entirely personal on my part and are offered only for such interest as they may be found to possess.

They center about the rather disturbing confrontation of American and Soviet Russian policy in Central Europe at present, to which you referred at the time of our talk, as I recall. First, there is the case of Poland. Having earlier gone far in a Soviet Russian orientation, Sikorski appears now to have sought political re-insurance in the United States and to have departed much pleased by the idea that he found it. To a Polish intimate in New York last week he rejoiced that "the main pivot of Polish policy for the future is now in Washington." Moscow no doubt will soon

The Honorable A. A. Berle, Jr.
 Assistant Secretary of State
 Washington, D. C.

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become aware of his new sense of security, however vague a foundation it may have in fact.

In Yugoslavia the emergence of conflict between American and Soviet Russian policy seems unfortunately to be even more marked. For half a year now Russian influence has been thrown against Michailovich and for the Partisans. We, on the other hand, have just had General Eisenhower send a special word of greeting to Michailovich. The British, exasperated by the North African situation, tend to move toward the Russian attitude. At least that seems to be the meaning of the cablegram sent by a Dominion High Commissioner from London and quoted in a memorandum of the Foreign Nationalities Branch of January 11.

If and when we become active in Hungary that may produce an even more clear-cut instance of American-Russian confrontation. Our purpose would be to win the Hungarian army to our side and that, you remarked, we could not hope to do by cooperation with elements congenial to Soviet Russia or to those among our own citizens who are prone to a "leftist" view.

Czechoslovakia, meaning the Government-in-Exile, is the acknowledged champion of the Soviet Russian viewpoint in Central Europe. We appear to have been least cordial to this Government, having not yet proposed an exchange of

- 3 -

embassies or invited the head of the state to Washington. You will understand that I am not in any way finding fault, but am only adding up the main elements, as I see them, of a general background.

Given this background I have been wondering (as part of an answer to your Hungarian query) whether Rumania might not offer an opportunity for helpful action of some kind. So far as I know this is the one Central European country in connection with which no concrete opposition of policy has yet developed with Soviet Russia. The Rumanian political situation is relatively simple. I understand that Mariu is unchallenged in his position as the democratic leader, and that he has made known his trust in Carlos Davila as a spokesman abroad of the Rumanian democratic view. Whatever Davila's diplomatic peccadillos he is still at bottom, I think, democratically reliable.

Now, in view of the divergencies already noticeable as between the United States and Soviet Russia respecting Poland, Yugoslavia and perhaps Czechoslovakia (I forbear to dwell on Otto) and having in mind that something even more marked may occur later on in Hungary, would it not be wise to make early use of Rumania as one area at least in which the two great United Nations might move in step and do so from the outset?

- 4 -

I realize, that, even if that question be answered affirmatively, we must still discover some diplomatic locus standi from which the United States might open a discussion of the Rumanian situation with Soviet Russia. I suppose that, if the United States broaches the Yugoslav situation with Russia, reference will be made to the strategic interest of the United States in that area and the material support it is giving (or hopes to give) to Michailovich and perhaps other forces maintaining resistance to the common enemy.

The case of Rumania differs obviously from that of Yugoslavia, because we are at war with Rumania; but certainly we have a very real strategic interest in Rumania, which may some day be on the right flank of American forces advancing through the Balkans or even be directly in the line of march.

And in the case of both Yugoslavia and Rumania reference might also quite properly be made, I suggest, to the prospective work of relief and rehabilitation. Whether Governor Lehman's eventual program be carried out as a United Nations or as a distinctly American enterprise, it still invests the United States with a very lively and legitimate interest in the political, economic and social fate of each country where relief and rehabilitation may be undertaken.

- 3 -

The attempt to give a considered answer to your quite informal request for suggestions respecting Hungary has led me afield. I hope you don't mind. I repeat that the suggestions are entirely my own and are offered to you quite personally.

Davila told me about his talk with you. He was very pleased that you received him. He hopes he can be allowed to do some broadcasting toward Rumania and that somehow he can come into touch with Litvinov on more than just a personal basis. I am interested in Davila only so far as he might be of use to us. I cannot get away from the notion that, either through him in part or perhaps quite without him, we could use the still -- shall I say virgin? -- Rumanian situation as a means of demonstrating to Soviet Russia our wish to work with her rather than against her in Central Europe and of getting some practical Russian-American cooperation under way. That once done, maybe the really knotty problem of Yugoslavia could be handled more easily and some of the curse taken off whatever the inherent facts of the Hungarian situation may some day impose upon us there.

Sincerely yours

DeWitt C. Poole

MEMORANDUM FOR COLONEL BOYD: [REDACTED]

Before Joan Wiley left, a number of conferences took place with that of the Department of Office of Tests and Records. Informally included L. V. [REDACTED] Fellner at the Department of [REDACTED] Alan Cranston at OFF.

The talks were all very satisfactory. Relations on these two fronts are of developing in the best possible way.

In order that you may be [REDACTED] respecting the progress made to date in the Foreign Nationalities Branch and the development of it inside your office and outside, a statement has been prepared and is submitted for your consideration.

I am taking the liberty of [REDACTED] it at the same time to Mr. [REDACTED] Mr. [REDACTED].

At the State Department it is [REDACTED] atmosphere is on the whole pretty [REDACTED] with Hoskins continue to be excellent; [REDACTED] Dunn. On the understanding that you [REDACTED] continuing to participate in [REDACTED] he has now denominated the Interior [REDACTED] on Foreign Nationalities Problems. There is a [REDACTED] today. There will be a memorandum on the subject in due course.

ACF

DeWitt C. Poole

Attachment

*For Mr. B. W. Wiley
Position - Nationalities
Branch, State Dept.*

March 11, 1942

THE FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

Position and Relations - as of March 11, 1942

I. Within C. O. I.

Research and Analysis: Coordination and cooperation with this Branch are highly developed. Mr. Wiley is a member of the Board of Analysts. Mr. Poole and Mr. Bowman attend meetings of the Section Chiefs.

Staff appointments are made in consultation with Research and Analysis and with an eye to complementing the Research and Analysis staff.

For example, Research and Analysis (according to its own statement) has been somewhat deficient in respect of Greece. Foreign Nationalities is strong in this quarter as a result of an early contact with Mr. Amoss and volunteer helpers at Princeton. Foreign Nationalities has begun the preparation for Research and Analysis of a report on Greece, under Professor Robinson's supervision, in addition to preparing a report of its own on Greek politics in the Western Hemisphere. In connection with the latter report, cooperation is being established with Dr. Ascoli, Associate Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

Foreign Information Service: Mr. Wiley is a member of the Planning Board.

- 2 -

Oral Intelligence: Close relations have existed with Colonel Buxton from the outset. Use of the facilities in New York which Colonel Buxton has kindly made available is now being further developed, particularly by Colonel Buxton's old friend, Mr. Weston Howland, who has become Chief of the Field Study Division in the Foreign Nationalities Branch.

II. Outside C. O. I.

Reports and memoranda prepared by Foreign Nationalities are distributed somewhat differently according to subject matter, but a normal distribution includes:

The State Department: (Messrs. Dunn and Hoskins,
The Department of Justice: (Special Defense Unit and
F. B. I.)
Office of Facts and Figures: (Messrs. Kane, Bell,
Cranston)
M. I. D.
O. N. I.

The Department of State: The two principal points of contact are Mr. Dunn and Mr. Hoskins. Mr. Dunn receives copies of everything sent to Mr. Hoskins.

Informal contacts exist also with the Geographical Divisions.

Mr. Poole has been participating in a group which Mr. Berle has called together weekly to discuss problems touching foreign nationality groups. Other agencies which have been represented are O. F. F., O. C. D., Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, and on occasion, the War Department.

- 3 -

Office of Facts and Figures: The responsibilities of the Foreign Nationalities Branch are limited to the factual study of foreign politics in the United States. F. F. F. is concerned in a very broad way with the "home front." The distinction is palpable, but without clear-sighted and generous cooperation overlapping and conflict might easily occur. So far cooperation has been perfect. Copies are attached of a recent exchange of letters between Mr. Wiley and Mr. Kellin (see). There is an active and friendly contact also with Alan Johnston.

The Department of Justice: Principal points of contact are the Special Defense Unit in the office of the Attorney General, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and F. B. I.

With the Special Defense Unit excellent working contact has developed through Mr. L. M. J. Smith and Mr. Frank Crocker. (See attached memorandum of conversation on March 1, 1947). Contact has recently been made also with Mr. Crocker's subordinate, Mr. Fellner, Director of the Organizations and Propaganda Analysis Section, which scans the foreign-language press. The press-scanning section offers the Foreign Nationalities Branch all its facilities, which are very considerable, and has asked certain help in return. For example, the Greek-language and Arabic-language papers have not heretofore been included in the scanning. The Branch is able to supply this deficiency through its volunteer helpers at Princeton.

- 4 -

The Immigration and Naturalization Service is being moved to Philadelphia. Opportunity has not yet occurred to have contact with this branch in a systematic manner. This is in view, however.

Federal Bureau of Investigation: A liaison officer from F. B. I. has called once but no active cooperation has yet developed.

Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs: This agency is not included in the distribution list above because no active contact has been made only very recently with Mr. Arnold, who directs the study of foreign-nationality groups in Latin America. The outlook is good.

M. I. D. and O. N. I.: Relations in both agencies are good.

III. Growth of the Foreign Nationalities Branch

The staff of Foreign Nationalities, under Mr. Alley's supervision, has now been recruited to the following extent:

Administrative

Director: DeWitt C. Poole
 Assistant to the Director: F. S. Bowman, Jr.
 Contact Officer: E. Bright Wilson
 Research Assistant: Miss Flora Lewis
 Administrative Assistant: Miss Billie Jenkins

Field Study Division

Chief: Weston Howland
 Field Representative: A. D. Margolin

- 6 -

Chancery Division

Chief, Latin Section: Professor Robert Reynolds
 Junior Social Science Analyst: August Heckscher
 Junior Social Science Analyst: William Jay Gold
 Special Consultant: Richard Rohmen
 On loan from R. and A.: Vincenzo Petruccio

In addition a number of persons are being employed by means of unvouchered funds; and there is a considerable volunteer staff, consisting at present of:

Princeton Contact Office

Professor Benjamin D. Meritt) Greek
 Professor T. Leslie Shear)

Professor Hitti) Arabic
 Professor N. A. Faria)

Professor Kenneth McKerzie) Italian
 Professor Panofsky)
 Miss Cutter)

Professor Cyril Black - Bulgarian

Professor Rabinowitz - Hebrew and Yiddish

Albany Contact Office

Mr. Lithgow Osborne, Commission of Conservation for New York State, formerly of the U. S. Diplomatic Service - German. Mr. Osborne is recruiting some friends to work in the Slavic and possibly the French field.

Harvard Contact Office

Now being organized under Professor Ralph Barton Perry and Ludlow Grisoom. Volunteer assistance is also in prospect from the University of Wisconsin.

C O P Y

February 27, 1954

Mr. Keith Kane, Esquire
Office of Facts and Figures
Library of Congress Annex
Washington, D. C.

Dear Keith:

DeWitt Poole has told me of your visit to Washington
you yesterday. We look forward with pleasure to the
pleasure to the cooperation between our two offices.

Our understanding is that there will be an exchange of information between our two offices. It appears that the particular information that we can be of interest to the other office is the information you will look to us for information regarding political activities in the United States and information respecting foreign political activities who are active in this country. We are concerned on the political aspects of foreign activities because they have to do with foreign policy. We stand, of course, that we are not concerned with foreign activities, but will only be looking out for foreign political trends and developments.

In order to avoid duplication we do not intend to attempt anything in the way of opinion-poll. It would be a great help to us to be able to get from time to time, tests of the movement of wider groups relating to foreign political questions. Therefore, you could be of particular help to us at this point, and we may take the liberty of writing to you from time to time particularly with regard to matters that might be included in the poll of opinion. This poll understand is going to be carried on by your office.

DeWitt Poole told you about his visit to Cambridge and the readiness of the Harvard Defense Group to give us some volunteer assistance. We shall keep this particularly in mind in connection with matters relating to

- 2 -

may come in from this source and shall pass on to you without delay all reports which appear to fall within your interest.

Among those with whom DeWitt Poole talked at Cambridge was Mr. Louis Lyons, who succeeded Mr. Westcott as Curator of the Nieman Fellows at Harvard. As you know, these are working journalists who are brought into Harvard for a year of advanced study. Mr. Lyons said that 40 or more of them are now scattered about the United States, and that a good number among these 40 are no doubt available as volunteer reporters on the state of public opinion within the areas where they reside. Here is an opportunity which may be of particular interest to you. If that is so, I suggest that you write to Mr. Lyons, referring perhaps to his recent talk with Mr. Poole, and arrange for some volunteer cooperation. Or, if you prefer, we might arrange something of the kind through Professor Ralph Barton Perry, of the Harvard Defense Group.

With kindest regards, I am

Yours as ever,

John C. Wiley

dep:ecb

Executive Office of the President
Office for Emergency Management

March 5, 1942

Dear John:

Thank you for your letter of February 27 which clearly sets forth our understanding regarding our respective activities. It will be a pleasure to have an opportunity to cooperate with you and DeWitt Poole.

Thank you also for your suggestion about Mr. Louis Lyons. As a matter of fact, we have already been in touch with him and hope to get the benefit of his activities. He has some very good ideas which he set forth rather fully in a letter to Mr. MacLeish.

As I explained the other day, Dr. Nafziger, Chief of our Division of Information Channels, and under him, Clyde Beals, are concerning themselves with the content of the foreign language press. We expect to rely largely in this connection on the Department of Justice Special Defense Unit with whom we are negotiating certain procedural changes which will give us a service more nearly in line with our needs.

Our Fifth Division, which may be under Eugene Katz, will be the Division with which you will be most concerned. It is responsible generally for gathering information on the attitudes of groups (including foreign language) and organizations (including foreign language). Mr. Edward Shils will be in immediate charge of piping in and analyzing data on groups and organizations.

In addition to our regular services to the C.W.I. we will undertake to keep Ulric Bell's Bureau (liaison) advised with respect to what the foreign language press and radio are saying in this country. Mr. Cranston is in charge under Ulric Bell of the outgoing operation in this field.

We will also undertake to keep Mr. Rich of Mr. Ulric Bell's Bureau advised as to organization and group activities. Mr. Rich is in general charge of the

- 2 -

relationships of the Office of Facts and Figures with organizations although it hasn't yet been clarified where OFF leaves off in this field and where OOD begins.

It will, of course, be entirely agreeable to me if you send to Ulric Bell one or two copies of your reports in addition to the copies which you send to me. I would like to have two copies if it is convenient for you to send them to me.

In connection with organizations, I should add we will also look to the Department of Justice for data on those that are in the anti-American or anti-democratic classification. I assume that this is your own intention also.

As soon as we really get into full swing, I should think that some of our staff members should have regular conferences with representatives of your office so that there may be a meeting of minds on policy, information, areas of activity, etc.

Very sincerely yours,

R. Keith Kane
Assistant Director
In Charge, Bureau of
Intelligence

Mr. John C. Wiley
Office of Coordinator of Information
Washington, D. C.

C O P Y

March 6, 1942

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Mr. Wiley and Mr. Poole conferred yesterday with Mr. L. M. C. Smith and Mr. Frank Crocker of the Special Defense Unit of the Department of Justice. The Organizations and Propaganda Analysis Section, which scans the foreign language press, is under Mr. Crocker's supervision. The Director of this section is Mr. R. M. J. Fellner.

It was made clear to Messrs. Smith and Crocker that the Foreign Nationalities Branch had no idea of competing or duplicating in the field of foreign press scanning. On the contrary it found of very substantial use the summaries of the foreign language press which Mr. Fellner was now kindly supplying to the Branch in triplicate. However, the Branch's approach to foreign nationality problems was essentially different from that of the Department of Justice. The Branch was not concerned with subversive activities or the enforcement of statutes; but only with political appraisal of the kind undertaken by an American embassy in a foreign country when general conditions were normal. Therefore, Mr. Wiley and Mr. Poole said they were pleased to have been able to enlist the cooperation, on a volunteer basis, of scholars at several universities who had the necessary language equipment and also a thorough historical and political background which enabled them to supply the Branch with notes on current political developments. In making their studies these volunteers relied to an important extent upon the reading of certain foreign language newspapers but did not rely upon this source of information at all exclusively.

Messrs. Smith and Crocker said that the situation was clear to them. They were glad to have our cooperation. They were pleased that we were able to supply notes at present on the Greek and Arab press in particular, because their own press scanners were not covering these two languages. Moreover, they would be glad to receive from us, and to have us send to the State Department, O.F.F. and other interested agencies, copies of the notes on the foreign language press which we receive from our volunteers, since, as already indicated, these provided a different intellectual approach to the material treated. However, Mr. Crocker remarked that he did not care to have us develop a regular "service" in this regard.

- 2 -

Mr. Smith went on to speak of the concern which he felt respecting the control of foreign political activities of foreign language newspapers. So far as it was a question of definitely subversive activities, F.B.I. was competent, of course; but a good deal of an objectionable nature could be done in war time which did not come within the purview of any prohibitory statute. The whole matter was very delicate. One had to avoid Gestapo work. Mr. Smith felt sure that the former Attorney General, Mr. Roberts, would have declined to have the Department of Justice enter this sphere. He was not sure about the attitude of Attorney General Biddle, but felt that he also would be hesitant. However, the problem was a real one and Mr. Smith would appreciate any help which could be given to him in solving it.

He spoke particularly of the Russian language newspaper Russiya and said that he would appreciate the receipt of any precise information which was available on its current activities. He would also be glad to receive suggestions respecting the broader handling of the problem.

DCP

WAR DEPARTMENT
WAR DEPARTMENT GENERAL STAFF
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION G-2
WASHINGTON

H. J.
February 6, 1942.

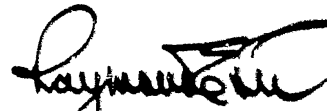
Colonel William J. Demovan,
Coordinator of Information,
25th and E Streets, N.W.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Colonel Demovan:

This is to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of a set of maps and notes prepared by your Foreign Nationalities Branch covering military, naval, and air installations in the Sector of Attica, Greece.

I consider the material to be a valuable addition to that now on file in the Intelligence Division and would greatly appreciate similar data relating to four other sectors of Greece which you so kindly offered to prepare and make available to the Division.

Sincerely yours,



RAYMOND E. LEE,
Brigadier General, U. S. Army.
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2.

Major General Sherman Miles, U. S. A.
Chief, Division of Military Intelligence
War Department

Dear General Miles:

As a result of contacts established by our new Foreign Nationalities Branch, we have come upon sources of information respecting Greece which appear to be good. These have enabled us to prepare maps and detailed explanatory notes on military, naval, and air installations in the Sector of Attica as they existed in 1937. I take pleasure in sending you herewith a set of these maps and notes.

Will you be so kind as to let me know, as soon as you have had the material examined, what value it possesses for you? We have available similar data relating to four other sectors of Greece; namely, (1) Salonica and surrounding districts of Macedonia and Thrace, (2) Thessaly, (3) Patras and Missolonghi, and (4) Peloponnesus and the Aegean Sea Islands including Crete. I am ready, if you think it worthwhile, to have maps and notes, similar to those now transmitted, prepared also with respect to the four other sectors indicated. Please advise me whether you wish to have this done.

Sincerely yours,

William J. Donovan

Enclosures:
Maps (5)
Set of Notes (1)

WJD:ack

Major General Sherman Miles, U. S. A.
 Division of Military Intelligence
 Department of War

Dear General Miles:

As a result of contacts established by our new Foreign Nationalities Branch, we have come upon sources of information respecting Greece which appear to be good. These have enabled us to prepare maps and detailed explanations of military, naval, and air installations in the Eastern part of the country as they existed in 1939. I take pleasure in sending you herewith a set of these maps and notes.

Will you be so kind as to let us know, as soon as you have had the material examined, what value it possesses for you? We have available similar data relating to four other sections of Greece; namely, (1) Peloponnese and surrounding islands of Mani Peninsula and Thessaly, (2) Thessaly, (3) Patras Peninsula including Crete, I am ready, if you think it worthwhile, to have maps and notes, similar to those now transmitted, prepared also with respect to the four other sections mentioned. Please advise us whether you wish to have this done.

Sincerely yours,

William J. Donovan

Enclosures:
 1 - Map of Greece (1)

Thoreau's 1st Branch 8/1/18

Colonel Theodore Wilkinson, U. S. N.
Chief, Office of Naval Intelligence
The Assistant

Mr. Andrew Wilkins:

As a result of contacts established by our new American Nationalities Branch, we have come upon sources of information respecting Greece which appear to be good. These have enabled us to prepare maps and detailed explanatory notes of military, naval, and air installations in the Kingdom of Attica as they existed in 1939. I take pleasure in sending you herewith a set of these maps and notes.

Will you be so kind as to let me know, as soon as you have had the material examined, what value it possesses for you? To have available similar data relating to four other sections of Greece; namely, (1) Salonica and surrounding districts of Macedonia and Thrace, (2) Thessaly, (3) Epirus and Nissiolonghi, and (4) Peloponnesus and the Aegean Sea Islands including Crete. I am ready, if you think it worthwhile, to have maps and notes, similar to those now transmitted, prepared also with respect to the four other sections indicated. Please advise me whether you wish to have this done.

Sincerely yours,

William J. Donovan

Enclosures:
1 of 1 (1)

11

Admiral Theodore Wilkinson, U. S. N.
 Chief, Office of Naval Intelligence
 Navy Department

Dear Admiral Wilkinson:

As a result of contacts established by our new Foreign Nationalities Branch, we have come upon sources of information respecting Greece which appear to be good. These have enabled us to prepare maps and detailed explanatory notes on military, naval, and air installations in the Sector of Attica as they existed in 1939. I take pleasure in sending you herewith a set of these maps and notes.

Will you be so kind as to let me know, as soon as you have had the material examined, what value it possesses for you? We have available similar data relating to four other sectors of Greece; namely, (1) Salonica and surrounding districts of Macedonia and Thrace, (2) Thessaly, (3) Patras and Missolonghi, and (4) Peloponnesus and the Aegean Sea Islands including Crete. I am ready, if you think it worthwhile, to have maps and notes, similar to those now transmitted, prepared also with respect to the four other sectors indicated. Please advise me whether you wish to have this done.

Sincerely yours,

William J. Donovan

Enclosures:
 Maps (3)
 Set of Notes (1)

Foreign Nat. Branch 107
Letter
OFFICE OF FACTS AND FIGURES
File

WASHINGTON

THE DIRECTOR

January 11, 1942

Dear Bill:

Thank you for yours of the twenty-ninth in answer to mine of the twenty-eighth. Everything is now straight and I have so reported to the Bureau of the Budget.

With best wishes,

Faithfully yours,

Archibald MacLish
Archibald MacLish
The Director

Mr. William J. Donovan
Coordinator of Information
Washington, D. C.

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

January 28, 1948

Dear Archie:

In reply to your letter of January 28, 1948, relative to John Wiley and the Foreign Nationalities Branch of the OSI, I take pleasure in telling you that your understanding of the latter's functions is entirely accurate.

The Bureau of the Budget was told that the French had your "tossing" on the basis of the conversation John Wiley and Dewitt Peale had with you on December 18, 1941.

I am confident there will be excellent collaboration with OSF from both Wiley and Peale and that in particular they will maintain constant and close contact with your Bureau of Intelligence.

With best wishes,

Yours very sincerely,

William J. Donovan.

Respectfully,
 Archibald MacLachlan,
 The Director of Office of Facts and Figures
 Washington, D. C.

WJD

To: Mr. Wiley
From: J. R. Murphy

L/O

SECRET**OFFICE OF FACTS AND FIGURES****WASHINGTON****THE DIRECTOR**

January 28, 1942

Dear Bill:

Since, as I told you this noon, the Bureau of the Budget has stated that the John Wiley proposal came to them "with my blessing", and since it is, therefore, important that I should know precisely what the project is, I am writing you to state my understanding of the proposal as described by you.

As I understand it, John Wiley's group is to conduct intelligence work among alien groups in this country for the purpose of informing the State Department of political activities among these groups having importance in our foreign policy, and for the further purpose of securing information of strategic or military nature which these groups may be able to provide, as well as to secure from these groups material which may be useful in shortwave broadcasting abroad. As I understand it, there is no intention of supplying information to foreign language groups in this country or attempting in any way to direct or influence their behavior. Generally speaking, you have in mind no activity which would conflict in any way with our work in supplying information to these people as a part of the population of the United States.

Furthermore, it is my understanding that you will work closely with our Bureau of Intelligence using its facilities in so far as possible and that you will keep us closely informed of any proposed action in this country which might have an effect on us in any of our duties. Mr. Wiley has been most conscientious in coming to me with one matter of this kind - a proposal for use of a subvention in a certain direction. I have expressed to him my conviction that nothing of the kind should be attempted in the United States and I understood him to agree with my point of view.

If the proposed activity is as here described, I am very glad to give my approval for whatever my approval is worth.

With all good wishes,

Always faithfully yours,

Archibald MacLeish
Archibald MacLeish
The Director

Colonel William J. Donovan
Coordinator of Information
Washington, D.C.

February 11, 1941

The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Edgar:

On November 13, 1941, John Wiley and DeWitt Poole called on you and informed you of the setting up of a Foreign Nationalities Branch in GOI. At that time you were good enough to suggest that you would designate a member of your staff to act as liaison with the aforesaid branch.

I am glad to tell you that the Foreign Nationalities Branch is now in operation. It would be very helpful if you would inform us of your designation as liaison.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan

Wiley:hm
Rewritten by Murphy:Foy

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES DIV.
S POOLE, DEPT. 5
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

November 13, 1941

MEMO FOR FILES FROM POOLE

Re: General plans for organization of Division of
Foreign Nationalities.

ELMO ROYER

20
60 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA - NEW YORK, N. Y.

F.N.B. 12. 355 B
** Poland*
** Det*
** Noble, T. H.*

PERSONAL

August 26, 1940

Brigadier General William J. Donovan
Director of Strategic Services
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Bill:

I have read with interest a carbon of Dewitt Poole's letter to Major Doering and since some parts of it do not conform to my understanding, I should like to set forth that understanding in this letter.

The first I heard of the project was when Mr. Poole told me that the State Department was asking him for information as to whether or not the Poles of this country were as excited about the Polish-Russian-German situation as some of their editors and political leaders were telling the State Department they were. In other words, said the State Department, "We're being harassed by pressure groups who tell us that all of the American people of this or that foreign nationality group are deeply disturbed, tremendously excited, and more or less 'up in arms' about what is to be America's attitude toward their country and boundaries and political leaders when peace has come." Mr. Poole said the State Department had specifically asked him whether or not he could provide a truthful answer as to whether or not these foreign nationality groups were so tremendously excited or whether it was only their political leaders who represented them as being thus disturbed.

Feeling as I do that the best way to combat pressure groups is to learn the facts as to what a cross section of any given public thinks, I told Mr. Poole we could certainly do it and suggested that we utilize the existing governmental agency set up for that purpose—the research division of OWI. He was agreeable to this since he didn't feel he could do it himself with his own setup.

It was at his request that I personally took the matter up with you and got your assent to the project. It is important, however, to remember that you gave your assent on my specific statement both that the State Department had requested this of Poole and that Poole had assured me that it was of such importance that he could personally assure me that Mr. Hull himself would get the report and read it with great interest.

Had I not felt there was this specific tangible request from the State Department, I should not have presented the matter to you for a decision; I should have, on my own authority, said "no." I feel quite sure, as I remember our conversation, that had I not told you these same things, you would have said "no."

Brigadier General William J. Donovan -2-

August 26, 1943

Now as to the questionnaire itself. I have no apologies to make for it. Some of the sentences which were taken out of context and quoted in the paper sound bad. This was unfair. I could defend the questionnaire in front of any group of reasonable men who knew what the problem was. Whether or not the questions were good, however, is not the point I want to emphasize here. If they were not good, it was my fault--and to a lesser extent of course Poole's fault. It is wrong to state that OWI was "our partner" in this venture. They were simply an agency we hired to do a job. They put their best brains into that effort and did some independent constructive thinking, but this independent constructive thinking of theirs was always subject to a veto by me or by Mr. Poole or by either of two of Mr. Poole's assistants who were assigned to the job.

Thus, as you see, the State Department was the motivating agency, OSS was the "brains" or "how do you do it" agency which paid for the job because it seemed to be within the province of Mr. Poole's foreign Nationalities Division, the OWI was simply the agency we hired to get the results we asked for.

I think it was bad judgment on the part of Elmer Davis to say anything beyond the simple statement that the job was being done at the request and at the expense of "another governmental agency." Had I been in his place, I should not have specified that the agency was closely allied with the military. However, when I protested over this to E. C. Wilson of OWI, he informed me that Mr. Davis did not make this statement to the press until after he had handed Wilson a copy of what he had proposed to say and had asked Wilson to check this with Dewitt Poole. Wilson said to him check it with Dewitt Poole and that Poole said, "Okay, that's fine."

I'm sorry the thing let you in for any sessions with the press knowing how you like to avoid the press. I'm doubly sorry if it created any embarrassment for you. I'm not willing, however, to try to shove any of the responsibility that belongs to me off on other shoulders, and it seems to me that Mr. Poole's letter does try to do that.

Cordially yours,



Elmo Roper

ER:rn

Col. 4251
1 Soviet Embassy, 1942
London

March 5, 1942

SECRET

MEMORANDUM FOR COLONEL DONOVAN:

To supplement my memorandum of February 18, 1942, I was told yesterday that the documents obtained from the Soviet Embassy in Paris by the French Secret Police in 1936, were secured through the intermediary of a member of the Soviet Embassy. Among the documents was evidence of payment of two million francs to the Socialist Party as a contribution to its campaign expenses and an item of four thousand francs to M. Pierre Cot for his own candidacy. There was also a report to the Soviet Ambassador, signed by Cot, giving an account of the progress being made in respect of the ratification of the Franco-Soviet Pact of mutual assistance. The letter also explained how Cot hoped to take over the Chamber of Deputies. The implication in the mind of my informant ~~she~~ actually read all of the documents -- was that Cot was giving his complete collaboration to the Soviet authorities.

John C. Wiley
 John C. Wiley.

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION: FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

SECRETMEMORANDUM FOR COLONEL DONOVAN:

February 25, 1942

For such interest as it may present, I quote herewith items from confidential British reports which have recently reached me having to do with the recruiting of Italians.

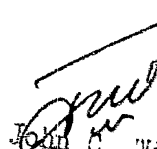
G.419

"G.419 early in December went on another of the lecture tours that, thanks to his talents as a public speaker, have always been one of the more successful features of the activities of the Mazzini Society. He addressed enthusiastic and mainly crowded meetings at the following centres: Chicago, Detroit, New Britain, Pittsburgh, Endicott, Baltimore and Hartford, Conn. In the four last mentioned towns, he was able to establish contact with factory workers and to interest them in anti-sabotage activity. He is hopeful also that he will be able to produce two recruits for us, from Pittsburgh."

Latin America

"G.420, who is now in Brazil has sent us a list of about 100 Italians in Buenos Aires all of whom he states are willing to volunteer for individual work abroad. They are being investigated by our representative but as they would appear to be mainly of the intellectual type, we are not entirely hopeful of the outcome."

Copy to Mr. David Bruce


John C. Wiley

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION
INTEROFFICE MEMO

FROM: Dewitt C. Poole
TO: Mr. James R. Murphy
SUBJECT: Paul Deas

DATE: March 7, 1947

Your friend Joseph Gaslow in Cleveland is being most helpful. The enclosed statement regarding Paul Deas of the Detroit Free Press received from him a few days ago. It is very helpful.

Enclosure

FCP

C O P Y

Ref: Paul Deac

Paul Deac is a native American, born somewhere in Ohio. His father, a former Methodist minister, died away last week. Paul Deac is between 31 and 33 years old.

He has spent a great many years in Europe. He has lived in Roumania, many in France, and some time in England. His parents, aided by his long sojourn abroad, have acquired a slight but noticeable foreign accent in his speech.